

AES Sup

The
ational

Wool Grower

Volume XLVI APRIL 1956 Number 4

PURDUE UNIVERSITY
JUN 26 1957
LIBRARY



Cull Those Dry Ewes
Page 32
**Wool Incentive
Payment Information**
Page 43



It takes **MORE** than
quality and quantity to
Make Money
on your wool

YOU NEED ASSISTANCE - On today's market your own co-operative marketing association in **YOUR** state, using expert salesmen, has the best chance to get you the best price for your wool and from that the best incentive payment possible.

Call Your Own State Association Today!

ARIZONA

Arizona Wool Growers Ass'n.
Phoenix

CALIFORNIA

Cal-Wool Mktg. Assn.
Berkeley

COLORADO

Colorado Wool Mktg. Assn.
Denver

Colorado-New Mexico Wool
Marketing Assn. Durango

IDAHO

Idaho Wool Mktg. Assn. Inc.
Pocatello

ILLINOIS

Illinois Wool Mktg. Assn.
Paris

MINNESOTA

Minnesota Wool
Growers Ass'n. Minneapolis

MONTANA

Central Wool Mktg. Corp.
Chinook

NEVADA

Nevada Wool Mktg. Ass'n.
Ely

NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota Coop. Wool
Mktg. Ass'n. Fargo

OREGON-WASHINGTON

Oregon-Washington Wool
Mktg. Ass'n. Yakima

SOUTH DAKOTA

So. Dakota Wool Growers
Ass'n. Minneapolis

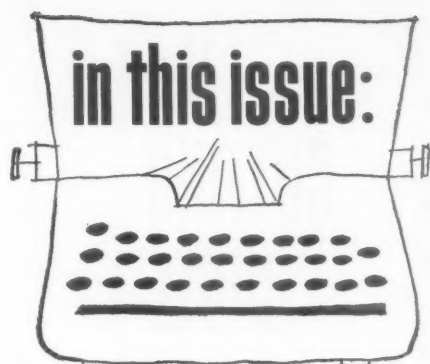
UTAH

Utah Wool Mktg. Ass'n.
Salt Lake City

WYOMING

Wyoming Wool Mktg.
Ass'n. Cheyenne

**THE STATE ASSOCIATIONS TOGETHER ARE:
NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING
Grower Owned-Grower Operated**



A "NEW LOOK" FOR YOUR NATIONAL WOOL GROWER:
Spring brings changes — growth, hibernation's end, and new life after the long winter. A change has also taken place in the look (format) of your national publication. As you've already noticed by the cover, this issue has been revised in hopes of making the "new" NATIONAL WOOL GROWER more attractive. And remember to patronize your advertisers — they patronize you.

FEDERAL GRADING AND ITS VALUE TO SHEEPMEN:
In this issue, page 10, you will read another interesting NWGA national convention report, dealing with the currently heated Federal grading problem. The report is made by J. C. Pierce, Jr., chief of the Livestock Standardization Branch of the USDA and should be read by all sheepmen.

IS IT BENEFICIAL TO CORE TEST YOUR WOOL?
This is the question discussed in this issue on page 26. Julius E. Nordby, director of the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station in Dubois, Idaho, tells of the multiple values that may be obtained from using the core test.

FOR THE LADIES — MORE NEWS AND A SPECIAL FEATURE:
Beginning on page 16 in this issue the ladies will find Auxiliary news and a special upholstering with wool feature, as well as the valuable lamb dish of the month recipe.



"And no perfume — makes the sheep too unfriendly."

Help yourself to more \$\$\$
with market lambs and wool

Profitable Sheep

The new book that opens the way to money-making flocks

by SPELMAN B. COLLINS
*Sheep Specialist,
California State Polytechnic College*

**AN EXPERIENCED SHEEP-RAISER
GUIDES YOU THROUGH A FULL YEAR
WITH EWES PRODUCING MARKET
LAMBS AND WOOL.**

- What to look for when you buy breeding stock and grazing land.
- How to care for ewes during gestation and lambing.
- How to shear and pack wool to bring the best possible price.
- How and where to market lambs and wool.
- How to mark, tag, and perform all of the sheephandler's skills.

Every step is illustrated with diagrams and photographs of sheephandlers in action.

PLUS FEATURES:

An important chapter on sheep psychology; practical plans for lambing barns, shearing pens, and other equipment.

310 pages — 122 illustrations — \$5.25

"Definitely recommended reading."
—THE FARM QUARTERLY

Get this book of money-making ideas today.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11,
New York City, New York

Please send me copies of *Profitable Sheep* at \$5.25 each, plus a small delivery charge. If not satisfied, I will return the book within 10 days. Otherwise, you may bill me.

Save! Enclose check or money order and we pay delivery charges.

Name

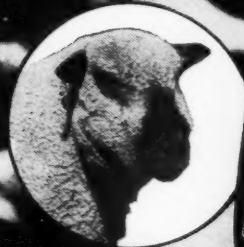
Address

City..... State.....

NWG-4

America's Biggest Selling Livestock Insecticide!

KILLS SHEEP TICKS, LICE
AND WOOL MAGGOTS...
CURES SHEEP SCAB



Livestock
COOPER-TOX
(Contains TOXAPHENE and CTX-54)
GIVES LONG-LASTING PROTECTION

Keep your sheep in top condition. Dip or spray with COOPER-TOX to control profit-robbing parasites. Kills Sheep Ticks (Keds) and Lice . . . cures Sheep Scab with one dipping . . . controls wool maggots and reduces screw worm infestation . . . gives long-lasting protection against reinfestation. Protects against blow fly attack after shearing, marking and docking.

COSTS LESS PER ANIMAL

Just one gallon of COOPER-TOX makes up to 700 gallons of solution. COOPER-TOX contains Toxaphene; mixes easily in hard or soft water . . . disperses evenly for uniform coverage . . . works equally well as a dip or spray. It's easy to use; has no foul odor. COOPER-TOX is made by the world's largest manufacturers of dips and sprays; serving sheepmen for 117 years.

In pints, quarts, gallons and 5-gallon sizes. Get COOPER-TOX at your dealer today!

Manufactured by

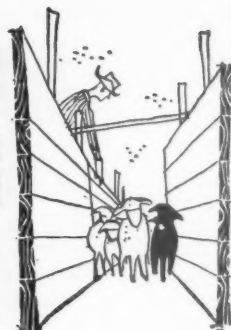
WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Inc.

1909 Clifton Ave., Chicago 14, Ill.

FOR ALL LIVESTOCK (Except Dairy Animals)

COOPER-TOX controls all major livestock pests on cattle, sheep, goats, hogs and horses. Reduces screw worm infestation; protects against ticks and horn flies. It can be mixed with rotenone-bearing materials for grub control. Ideal for back-rubbers.

the CUTTING CHUTE



SECRETARY MCKAY RESIGNS

Interior Secretary Douglas McKay submitted his resignation to President Eisenhower on March 27. He is giving up his cabinet post to run against Senator Wayne L. Morse in the Oregon Senatorial race. No specific date was set in the letter of resignation, but the press statement indicated that Secretary McKay wished to leave about April 15.

OGDEN SHEEP AUCTIONS

A sheep auction will be opened at the Ogden, Utah market sometime in May, C. R. Knowles, assistant general manager of the Ogden Union Stockyard, recently announced.

The auction will be operated by John Clay and Company and managed by J. H. Spurlock.

"By furnishing both the private treaty and auction systems of selling," Mr. Knowles said, "we are hopeful that we can provide the selling service desired by growers and buyers and thus eliminate many of the complaints we have had in the past."

Starting the auctions in May, when runs are light, it is contemplated will make it possible to iron out difficulties and perfect the system before the heavy Idaho and Utah runs commence. At first it will probably be a one-day affair and later will be extended to as many days as necessary to take care of the receipts.

John Clay and Company will continue to have an agency on the Ogden market to handle their private treaty business.

MORE PORK PURCHASED

In one week in March, the USDA purchased another 7,776,000 pounds of lard and 9,100,500 pounds of canned pork bringing total purchases under the special pork program to 193,797,850 pounds up to March 26.

The National Wool Grower

1956 FOREST FEES

Average forest grazing fees on sheep in 1956 will be 8.75 cents per head per month; on cattle 35 cents. The sheep fees are ¼ cent lower than last year and the cattle fees 2 cents below 1955.

Forest grazing fees are adjusted each year on the basis of the average prices received by stockmen in the 11 Western States for sheep and lambs and cattle sold during the immediate preceding year. These 1955 average prices will not be released publicly by the Agricultural Marketing Service until some time in April.

The 1954 average price on which last year's fees of 9 cents and 37 cents per head for sheep and cattle, respectively, were based on average prices of \$18.40 for sheep and lambs and \$16.70 for cattle, excluding calves.

LAMB STAGES A COMEBACK

The following message is contained in a double-page spread in the April 3 issue of *Look* Magazine and is accompanied by a full-color, beautiful photograph of a crown roast of lamb: "Lamb is on its way to becoming a new favorite of the dinner table. Prized by Americans for some two centuries, it suffered an eclipse during the late 1800's, as cattlemen battled sheepherders for the great open ranges. But with the coming of law to the West, the sheep producers enjoyed increasing prosperity.

"Now, strides in breeding and preservation techniques have made 'spring' lamb (the meat of young, milk-fed lambs) available the year around. Since 1951, lamb consumption in the U. S. has gone up about 33 percent. This year a \$2 million educational campaign by the American Sheep Producers Council may help restore lamb to its old-time favor in this country."

FARM INCOME LOWER

Farmers received 29.4 billion dollars from marketings in 1955, down 3 percent from 1954 because of lower average prices. Total volume of marketings was a little larger than in the previous year.

Cash receipts from livestock and products last year were 16 billion dollars, 4 percent below 1954, with prices averaging 7 percent lower and marketings somewhat larger. Crop receipts in '55 totaled 13.4 billion dollars, less than 1 percent below 1954 as lower average prices were largely offset by increased marketings.

Cash receipts in 1955 were below 1954 in 30 States and above 1954 in 18

States. Most of the changes were relatively small, with only six States showing changes of more than 10 percent in either direction. The largest declines were 11 percent in South Dakota, Kansas and New Mexico. The largest increase was 31 percent in Maine. Alabama and North Dakota showed increases of 17 and 15 percent, respectively.

UTAH'S TOP 1956 RANCHER

Wilford Wintch has been named as Utah's top rancher for 1956. Mr. Wintch, who has lived and ranched in Manti all of his life, was among the first operators to cooperate with the Utah State Agricultural College in experiments in the diseases and feeding of sheep. He has always been interested in conservation practices, doing extensive work in reseeding, fencing and the building of reservoirs for the proper utilization of water.

Mr. Wintch has been a director of the Utah Wool Growers Association for the past 15 years. In October of 1955, he was named "Cattleman of the Month" by the Western Livestock Journal.

NEW BEEF GRADES

Effective June 1 the present commercial grade of beef will be divided into two new grades designated as Standard and Commercial. The change is being made on the basis of maturity of beef animals. Accordingly, after June 1 the grade name "standard" will be applied to beef from younger animals of the commercial grade and the name "commercial" will be retained for beef from mature animals in the present commercial grade.

FENCE-POST TREATMENT

A relatively simple chemical treatment has been developed and announced by the Forest Service which promises to extend considerably the life of soft and hardwood fence posts. The new treatment calls for standing green posts first in a water solution of copper sulfate and then in a water solution of sodium chromate. By so doing, the two chemicals diffuse into the post and combine to form copper chromate, the results of which are toxic to fungi and insects, practically insoluble in water and will not leach from wood placed in damp soil.

Of 100 pine posts so treated and set in an experiment in Mississippi back in 1942, only one post has decayed so far. In the area where the test was made, the average life of untreated pine posts is about three years.

Wool - Wool - Wool

**WESTERN WAREHOUSING &
SELLING IS HERE TO STAY**

— CONTACT —

DEWEY, GOULD AND COMPANY

1360 Redwood Road
Salt Lake City, Utah

Phone: HUter 5-9081

Services Available:

- Buy wools at country points.
- Conduct storage warehouse and sales agency.
- Have our own coring machinery if you desire custom coring.
- We will grade wools.
- Can furnish wool bags, twine, branding paints, etc.

"Always 100% Virgin Wool"

Pendleton

**MEN'S AND WOMEN'S
SPORTSWEAR**

LOUNGING ROBES

BED BLANKETS

RANCHWEAR

Pendleton Woolen Mills

Portland 4, Oregon



**THE
HAMPSHIRE**

**Sure I'm In Demand . . .
I Produce More Pounds of
Lamb Per Ewe.**

Breeder's List and Information of
AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASSOCIATION

72-W Woodland Ave. — Detroit 2, Michigan

The National Wool Grower

APRIL, 1956

Volume XLVI - Number 4

EDITOR: IRENE YOUNG

ASSISTANT EDITOR: T. R. CAPENER

Official Publication of the National
Wool Growers Association

414 CRANDALL BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH

TELEPHONE EM 3-4483

CONTENTS

FEATURED

March Report from Washington, D. C.	7
ASPC Sets Annual Advertising Budget	9
Federal Grading and Its Value to the Sheepman	10
Wool Fabric Imports Reach Peril Point	14
Upholstering Is Fun And It's Easy....	18
NBC-TV Carries Story of Sheep.....	20
Market Research Progresses.....	22
Is It Beneficial to Core Test Your Wool?	26
Shorn Wool and Lamb Incentive Payment Information	43

WOOL

Wool Cells Separated	20
March Wool Market	30

LAMB

Lamb Dish of the Month	17
NWGA Turns Lamb Promotion to ASPC	19
Heavy Lamb Price Drop Brings Packer Reply	33
March Lamb Market	34

LIVESTOCK DISEASE AND RESEARCH

Sheep Scabies Increases	27
Radiation Studies Prove Valuable....	29
Cull Those Dry Ewes	32

MISCELLANEOUS

BLM Advisory Board Meets	8
In Memoriam:	9
Freight Rate Increase Approved by ICC	15
Countervailing Duties on Uruguay- an Wools	24
Stockyard Raises Yardage Charges	36
California Ram Sale Set	36
Higher Returns With Open Faced Sheep	37

REGULAR DEPARTMENTS

In This Issue	1
Cutting Chute	2
Sheepmen's Calendar	17
From State Presidents	12
This Month's Quiz	42
The Auxiliaries	16
Research News	5
Around the Range Country	38

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year; 50 cents per copy. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION

President

J. H. Breckenridge, Twin Falls, Idaho

Honorary Presidents

R. C. Rich, Burley, Idaho
G. N. Winder, Denver, Colorado
Sylvan J. Pauly, Deer Lodge, Montana
W. H. Steiwer, Fossil, Oregon
Ray W. Willoughby, San Angelo, Texas

Vice Presidents

Don Clyde, Provo, Utah
Harold Josendal, Casper, Wyoming
Angus McIntosh, Las Animas, Colorado
Penrose B. Metcalfe, San Angelo, Texas
David Little, Emmett, Idaho

Executive Secretary-Treasurer

Edwin E. Marsh, Salt Lake City, Utah

Executive Committee

M. P. Espil, Jr., Litchfield Park, Arizona
Lloyd Avilla, Red Bluff, California
Chester Price, Montrose, Colorado
Andrew D. Little, Howe, Idaho
Gerald Hughes, Stanford, Montana
Tony Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah
Julian Arrien, Vale, Oregon
Henry Wahlfeldt, Newell, South Dakota
J. B. McCord, Coleman, Texas
M. V. Hatch, Panguitch, Utah
George K. Hislop, Yakima, Washington
Leonard Hay, Rock Springs, Wyoming

Affiliated Organizations

Arizona Wool Growers Association
14 East Jefferson St., Phoenix
Robert W. Lockett, President
H. B. Embach, Secretary

California Wool Growers Association
161 Mission Street, San Francisco
Lloyd Avilla, President
W. P. Wing, Secretary

Colorado Wool Growers Association
Drovers' Bldg., 1408 East 47th Ave., Denver
Chester Price, President
Dale E. Gillan, Secretary

Idaho Wool Growers Association
P. O. Box 2598, Boise
Andrew D. Little, President
M. C. Claar, Secretary

Montana Wool Growers Association
Livestock Building, 7 Edwards St., Helena
Gerald Hughes, President
Everett E. Shuey, Secretary

Nevada Wool Growers Association
P. O. Box 1429, Reno
Tony Smith, President
John E. Humphrey, Secretary

Oregon Wool Growers Association
Fossil
Julian Arrien, President
J. P. Steiwer, Secretary

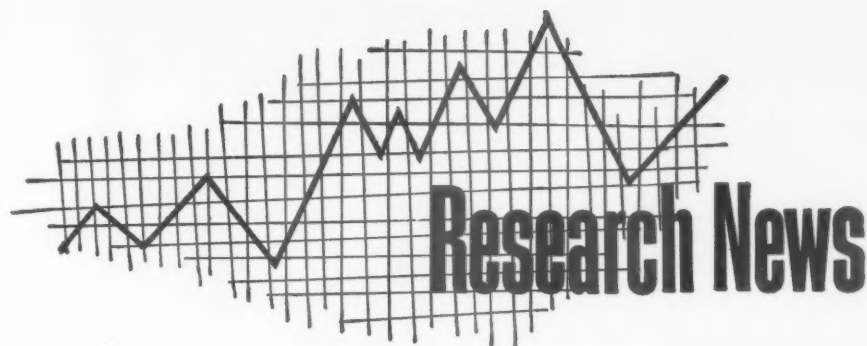
Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association
P. O. Box 1486, San Angelo
J. B. McCord, President
Ernest L. Williams, Secretary

Utah Wool Growers Association
855 South 4th West, Salt Lake City
Don Clyde, President
J. A. Hooper, Secretary

Washington Wool Growers Association
East Cherry Lane, Ellensburg
George K. Hislop, President
Phillip B. Kern, Secretary

Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association
Rapid City
Henry Wahlfeldt, President
H. J. Devereaux, Secretary

Wyoming Wool Growers Association
McKinley
Leonard Hay, President
J. B. Wilson, Secretary



Research News

Fivefold increases in grazing capacity have been recorded on Nevada ranges, lasting three to five years after removal of sagebrush and reseeding, according to a USDA report.

Brush sometimes reencroaches within a few years, but not always. A few stands have withstood the brush for as long as 15 years. More definite knowledge is needed on the cause of this difference.

Nevada has about 300,000 acres of rangeland reclaimed from brush and seeded to crested wheatgrass. Although much research is available on reclaiming and reseeding, a major problem engaging research workers is prevention of reencroachment of the brush.

It will pay farmers to build livestock shelters with an eye to low-cost construction, better operating efficiency, and—especially in the South—keeping animals cooler in the summer, says a USDA research engineer.

Farmers are being advised to think of new livestock shelters and other service structures as tools—designed to do the job at hand, flexible enough to be easily adapted to changes in farm operations, and low enough in cost to be torn down and replaced by more suitable buildings if that becomes necessary.

Harry L. Garver, the USDA's farm buildings specialist, believes that livestock shelters of the future will be designed especially to help animals maintain high productivity during hot weather. Citing research that shows the value of cool shelters, Garver sees a trend in farm building design toward insuring optimum summer comfort, with less emphasis on keeping mature animals warm in winter. Very young livestock and poultry must continue to have proper protection against cold.

This year's grasshopper threat is expected to top the early 1955 forecast by three times, according to the USDA. Preliminary surveys indicate that grasshopper populations will occur in 1956 on more than 20 million rangeland acres in 16 States. That compares to the six million acres forecast in the preliminary estimate for 1955.

The 16 States covered in this year's forecast are: New Mexico, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Wyoming, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Missouri. The USDA also expects about 100,000 acres of range will need treatment against Mormon crickets next year in Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and Utah.

USDA plans for control work against these pests will be based on final spring surveys.

Expanded research on the breeding of superior varieties of forage grasses and legumes, especially for dry-land areas; development of practical control measures for the spotted alfalfa aphid and other insects of forage crops and stored grain; and intensified chemical analysis of forage-crop constituents affecting animal nutrition, were among top priority needs for research emphasized by the USDA's Feed and Forage Research and Marketing Advisory Committee at its Washington meeting February 27-29.

The stage of maturity of forage at harvesting time is the most important single factor in determining its quality, according to Professor S. T. Slack of Cornell. He bases his statement on studies there which show that "hay is not just hay," but rather that forages vary in palatability, protein and energy values. And that the earlier forage is cut the higher its nutritive value.

That legume-seed inoculates are likely to give a farmer greater returns for each dollar invested than any other product he buys is the opinion of Dr. E. N. Fergus, agronomist at the University of Kentucky. The cost is small for the returns.

Dr. Fergus calls attention to the fact that some strains of inoculation bacteria are more effective nitrogen fixers than others, while some are purely parasitic.

If one is not sure whether it would pay to use an inoculant or a legume seeding, a comparison using inoculated and uninoculated seed in the same field will tell. When the right bacteria are

present, the plants are a richer green and yields are definitely higher.

Cattlemen meeting at their annual convention in New Orleans decided that the number one problem facing their industry is heavy cattle.

The problem is aggravated by widespread use of new feed products and a better understanding of cattle nutrition, according to the group, with the result that the animals weighing 800 to 900 pounds at purchase time are coming out of the feedlots at very heavy weights.

The feeder committee's suggestion: that ranch members check with their feeder customers "and verify our contention that the cattle producing business must shift rapidly to a calf and yearling business." It added a prediction that a two-year-old steer will soon be a thing of the past, just as the three and four-year-olds are now.

SUFFOLKS



SUFFOLK RAMS ARE EXCELLENT FOR CROSSBREEDING
SUFFOLK LAMBS GROW RAPIDLY—HAVE MORE WEIGHT
AT MARKET TIME

SUFFOLK LAMBS HAVE AN EXCELLENT CARCASS
FEEDERS AND PACKERS LIKE SUFFOLK LAMBS

FOR INFORMATION WRITE
THE AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY
C. W. Hickman, Secretary-Treasurer
Moscow, Idaho

Recognized by the Canadian National Livestock Records



FOR SALE
A Limited Number of
Border Collie
Sheep Dogs

- ★ Will Do the Work of Two Ranch Hands
- ★ Smartest, Most Alert Dog Alive!
- ★ Wonderful Pets for Children
- ★ \$50.00 either sex — a bargain at any price!

PETERSON'S STOCK FARM
Kerrville, Texas

Name
Address
City & State
Sex..... M.O. Enclosed.....
Send C.O.D.



ENTEROTOXEMIA...

KILLER IN THE FEEDLOT... and pastures, too!

**Guard your
investment
with**

Fringol®



Look out for overeating disease when feeding concentrated fattening rations.

Your biggest and best lambs are usually first affected — with high fatality rates!

Only Fringol provides *Clostridium perfringens* type D bacterin that is Alhydrox® fortified. This means high immunizing potency that lasts longer.

Alhydrox, a Cutter exclusive, controls the release of vaccine into the animal's tissue producing a stronger immunity of longer duration.

**Stop this killer with Fringol . . .
Alhydrox fortified!**

Available in 10 and 50 dose packages.

CUTTER Laboratories
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA



Prevent bluetongue losses with **Blucine®**, the Cutter modified live virus vaccine. Vaccinate now, before breeding season. Available in 10 and 50 dose packages.

Protect against soremouth and its secondary infections. **Cutter Ovine Ecthyma Vaccine** (live dried virus) confers a good, long lasting immunity. Available in 100 dose packages.

FREE SHEEP BULLETINS on control of Anthrax, Bluetongue, Enterotoxemia, Ovine Ecthyma . . .
Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, California. Dept. WG-2

MARCH REPORT FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

Varied Legislation, Hearings Occupy NWGA Interest

by EDWIN E. MARSH
NWGA Executive Secretary

THE weather isn't the only thing that has been "blustery" in Washington during March. The farm bill debates in the Senate, fraught with politics, have been most "blustery." Our present Wool Act was not involved in this legislation.

Hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee this month have also been "blustery." The bill being considered, H. R. 5550, would authorize the United States to join the Organization for Trade Cooperation and further delegate regulation of our foreign commerce and tariffs away from Congress into the hands of an international body in which the United States would have only one of the 35 votes.

Again came up the old hue and cry that we will be endangering our friendship with our allies and will be aiding Communism if we don't join. However, the thing that impressed me about these hearings was the growing storm of protest over our foreign trade policies and further reduction of what little tariff we have left at the expense of American industry and labor. An increasing number of industries and even some labor unions, feeling the effects of the last twenty years under our so-called "reciprocal" trade policies, are being hurt and they are making it known to Congress. We, of course, joined in that protest and presented our brief in opposition to our joining the OTC.

Even though Congressmen on our side have up to this writing (March 25) held the bill in committee, it appears that the cards are stacked against us and probably before this gets into print that committee will have reported the bill out favorably since it is predicted their vote will be two-to-one in favor of our joining the OTC.* Whether it will pass on the House floor is still in doubt, although it is likely. Also, even if it passes the House, there is a good chance that it can be held up in the Senate Finance Committee in spite of the fact that this is a bill which the Administration wants.

We also have to make our position known on another trade matter in the hearing commencing April 2 before the Committee for Reciprocity Information. When tariff concessions were made at

*On March 26, the Ways and Means Committee reported out the OTC bill (H. R. 5550) by a vote of 17-7.

Geneva which became effective in 1948, the United States granted a substantial reduction in the ad valorem duties on imported wool textiles. However, we made a reservation in that agreement that if the time ever came when imports in any year exceeded 5 percent of our average domestic production of similar fabrics in the three preceding calendar years, we could increase the ad valorem duties up to 45 percent on that portion of the imports which were in excess of 5 percent of domestic production. The countries at Geneva agreed to the concession and to the reservation therein.

At the time of this Geneva agreement imports of wool textiles amounted to between 1 and 2 percent of our domestic production. Statistics now reveal that imports have more than tripled since 1948 and now exceed 5 percent of our domestic production.

The interesting thing is that this hearing was requested by the Textile Workers' Union of America because the jobs of their members are in jeopardy. Once again even before the hearings commence, goes up the hue and cry of hurting our friendly relations with our allies. How can that be when our allies agreed in good faith to this reservation when the concession was granted? We, of course, hope that the Committee for Reciprocity Information will give serious consideration to the problems of the American wool textile mills occasioned partly by growing imports. The Committee's recommendations will have to be submitted to the President for final determination.

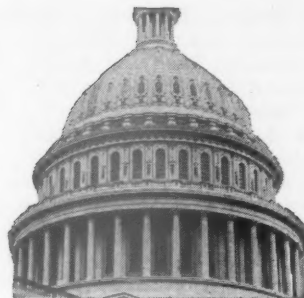
The National Association of Wool Manufacturers is also asking the Office of Defense Mobilization to investigate or reappraise a threat to national security through wool textile imports.

Status of Other Matters

Also during this March sojourn in Washington Senators and Congressmen as well as various Department officials have been contacted on such matters as:

1. Increase in Appropriations for Predatory Animal and Rodent Control.

The House has already increased these appropriations by \$290,000 to enable employment of more trappers and better cooperation with the States in the predator program. Senators contacted are aware of the importance of this work and will endeavor to see that this appropriation as finally passed contains



April, 1956

an increase in the amount carried in the House bill.

2. Carpet Wool Legislation. Investigation reveals nothing further has been done on the legislation aimed at removing duties on all grades of raw wool if used for carpet purposes. We have opposed this legislation and will continue to oppose it if and when hearings are held.

3. Labeling Legislation. Further investigation reveals nothing has been done yet on the two textile fiber labeling bills. One of these which we oppose would repeal entirely the Wool Products Labeling Act. The other would retain the Wool Products Labeling Act and call for labeling of other textile fiber products. The Farm Bureau recently inquired if we would go along with a compromise between the two bills which would retain the Wool Products Labeling Act but would no longer require reprocessed and reused wool to be so labeled. We are not interested in such a proposal and will oppose any provisions which will weaken our present Wool Products Labeling Act.

4. Bills Affecting Grazing. One proposed bill not yet introduced would set up a national wilderness preservation system, would permit establishment of primitive areas without consultation and approval of the States, would set up a commission to administer the program, and would prohibit grazing in these so-called wilderness areas. We are opposing this legislation in its present form. Another bill we are opposing is H. R. 8944 which would curtail grazing on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army. Another bill, H. R. 9179, would curtail all grazing and production of agricultural commodities on any Federally owned lands. It, of course, is too ridiculous to worry about.

5. Appropriations for the Packers and Stockyards Branch. Have contacted some of our Western Senators regarding an increase in appropriations for the Packers and Stockyards Branch of approximately one hundred thousand dollars already approved by the Bureau

of the Budget. This would enable more supervisory work at public stockyards and while we don't like to request increases in appropriations for Government bureaus, we feel this is one case where more personnel can help do an important job in investigation and policing of marketing practices.

6. **Lamb Grading.** A recommendation for change in specifications in grading of "choice" lamb was made at our convention in Fort Worth. After confer-

ence with USDA grading officials here, plans are under way to hold a further meeting on lamb grading, probably late in April.

These are just a few of the things which take a great deal of contact work in Washington. Sometimes the lethargic development of legislative matters is frustrating, but we still have to investigate and watch legislation which affects our industry and be ready to act when action is necessary.

BLM ADVISORY BOARD MEETS

More Public Land Funds Available

THE heavy reliance placed on the National Advisory Board Council for Grazing by the Department of the Interior and Bureau of Land Management proves the effectiveness of the Taylor Grazing Act Advisory Board system, one of the few authorized by law, Secretary Douglas McKay told 22 top representatives of cattlemen, sheepmen and wildlife interests at the concluding session of their 1956 annual conference, held March 6-8, in the Interior Department Building in Washington.

The Secretary specifically thanked Council members for their help in developing the 1956 revision of the Federal Range Code for Grazing Districts.

"In approving it, I knew I could act with the knowledge that the revised Code had full range user review and general acceptance and that every range user can be expected to adhere faithfully to the rules," Secretary McKay said. "Should any user feel aggrieved by adverse decisions, his recourse should be through the appeals procedure provided in the Code."

Wesley A. D'Ewart, introduced by BLM Director Edward Woosley to the Council members for the first time in his capacity as Assistant Secretary for Public Land Management, warned the Council of the imminence of proposed legislation which would prohibit grazing and mining in wilderness areas and wildlife refuges. He called it "a serious threat to grazing in the western States."

"We are working on a plan," Mr. D'Ewart added, "to slow down the growing of price-supported crops that are in surplus on acquired and other Federal lands such as military installations or withdrawals. The restrictions would not apply to lands under homestead or desert land entry, however."

Before the Council went into executive session to draft formal conclusions and recommendations to the Secretary, Chairman A. D. Brownfield

of Deming, N. Mex., advised Assistant Secretary D'Ewart and western Congressmen in attendance of the consensus of Board Council members as follows:

"We think that Congress should assume more direct responsibility with respect to withdrawals and should place a maximum limit on the size of withdrawals.

"We think that unlicensed wild burros and abandoned horses that are competing with livestock for forage on the Federal range should be classified as useless animals so that the Bureau can work with other agencies in removing them.

"With respect to Public Law 566 (the Small Watershed Act) we would like to see the various States give representation to the Department of the Interior on the sponsoring groups for the small watershed program since Interior agencies are responsible for so much of the land in these watersheds.

"We think that proposed legislation to move livestock off the public range is dangerous, and would result in forcing large numbers of livestock on the market, causing reduced prices and hurting the livestock industry as a whole."

During the course of the three-day meeting, the Council passed motions (1) to the effect that parallel lands* be recognized as base property in support of grazing privileges on public lands, with certain approved exceptions in Utah, Oregon and Montana, provided that operators must provide and maintain a year-round operation of base property, Federal range, and other complementary forage supplies if necessary; and (2) make a study as to whether the three-year statute of limitations should be made applicable to the Federal Government as well as permittees and their successors with respect to reexamination of adjudicated grazing privileges.

The Council reiterated a 1955 recommendation that apportioned range improvement funds, when available and not all used by one district, be loaned to another district with assurance that any monies loaned would be refunded at some future time.

Director Woosley told the Council that prospects for fiscal year 1957 appear bright, the House having allowed an \$18 million appropriation compared to slightly over \$14 million the previous year. He indicated this will provide some increases for continuation of range improvements, erosion control, and soil and moisture conservation, and benefit the Federal range through authorization of an enlarged program for implementing Public Law 167.

"Although this law technically is not retroactive," Mr. Woosley said, "under *in rem* procedures which it establishes we can now resolve surface rights to invalid, abandoned, or dormant mining claims located prior to passage of the Act, and issue grazing leases on lands that present and future mining claims could otherwise tie up. We can also manage public domain timber on unpatented mining claims for the protection of watersheds that are so important to grazing."

Others giving progress and planning reports were BLM Range Staff Officer Gerald M. Kerr, BLM Assistant to the Director Earl Thomas, BLM Lands Staff Officer Harold R. Hochmuth, BLM Range Officer R. K. Pierson, BLM Range Conservationist Ernest J. Palmer, Range Conservationist Max W. Bridge, and William Shafer of the BLM Minerals Staff.

Mr. Pierson summarized BLM's progress in conservation and range improvement work, as follows:

"In the last five years, we have reseeded three quarters of a million acres of range land at an average rate of 150,000 acres a year for the past few years. Last year we cleared 60,000 acres of brush by spraying and mechanical methods, built nearly 2,000 miles of fence, 748 stock waters, installed watering and storage facilities at 150 new wells, developed 135 springs, and constructed more than 100 major erosion control structures for gully control. Gradual increases in appropriations and substantial contributions from the range users have made this possible. Last year rancher contributions amounted to more than \$2 million of the \$5 million program."

—BLM Release

*Parallel lands are lands of the same general character as the Federal range, unfenced and privately owned, situated within the Federal range or all around it, such as checkerboard railroad lands, school lands and so forth that are leased.

\$1 1/2 Million

ASPC Sets Annual Advertising Budget

TOP limits of \$800,000 for lamb and \$600,000 for wool were set for the 1956-57 fiscal year advertising campaigns of the American Sheep Producers Council, Inc., at the fifth Board of Directors' meeting in Washington, D. C., March 21-23.

At the next board meeting to be held in Denver in May, the directors are expected to determine final plans for the new year beginning July 1. Three committees were appointed to investigate various proposals further and make recommendations in May. One each will report on lamb, wool and ASPC administration.

During the three-day session, planned by J. M. "Casey" Jones, ASPC executive secretary, and presided over by G. N. Winder, an NWGA director on the Council and the Council's president, major promotion proposals were made by the Wool Bureau, whose president, Max F. Schmitt, made the presentation together with representatives of the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency, and by the Botsford, Constantine & Gardner advertising agency, which handles the lamb advertising for ASPC.

Other requests for funds were made by Woolknit Associates, Inc., for editorial promotion of garments; Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association for a "Miss Wool" contest; Women's Auxiliary, NWGA, for lamb promotion and support of the Auxiliary's famed "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest; California Wool Growers Association for regional lamb promotion; Department of Animal Science and Agricultural Economics of the University of Illinois for a series of educational films on production and marketing practices for farm flocks, midwest lamb feeding, wool production and marketing, sheep production and marketing under range conditions; National Sheep Association for premiums and management of a National Sheep and Wool Exposition; Iowa State Sheep Association for media advertising in that state; New England Textile Foundation for scholarships.

The Wool Bureau proposals included increased advertising in national magazines, a TV personality show, training program for clothing sales persons, etc. Major proposal for advertising lamb included a series of regional promotions with full merchandising coverage together with schedules of pages and

half pages in color in locally edited Sunday newspaper supplements.

One highlight of the meeting was the personal address of welcome by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, in whose conference room the board meetings were held. Other officials from the Department of Agriculture were present for many of the sessions.

In Memoriam

W. C. COFFEY

ONE of the Nation's great agricultural leaders, W. C. Coffey, passed away January 31, 1956, in an Orlando, Florida, hospital on the eve of his 80th birthday. Dr. Coffey was president emeritus of the University of Minnesota and had served for 20 years as dean and director of the University's Department of Agriculture.

Dean Coffey, as he was affectionately called by all who knew him, was eastern vice president of the National Wool Growers Association for eight years, serving from January, 1920 to January, 1928, when his resignation was accepted.

Born on a farm near Hartsville, Indiana, February 1, 1876, Dean Coffey developed an interest in sheep very early and became associated with his father in the production and exhibition of Shropshire sheep. Recognition of his ability led, in 1903, to his appointment as herdsman and shepherd of the flocks at the Illinois College of Agriculture.

In this way Dr. Coffey began 18 years of service to the University of Illinois. During this time he became professor of sheep husbandry and acting head of the department of animal husbandry. Soon he was widely known as a teacher and investigator in his chosen field. He published numerous bulletins and papers and the textbook "Productive Sheep Husbandry." President Taft recognized his promise early in his career at Illinois by appointing him a member of the President's Federal Tariff Board.

Dr. Coffey went to the University of Minnesota in 1921 as dean of the Department of Agriculture. He immediately stepped into a position of leadership in northwestern agriculture.

During his 20 years as dean of Minnesota's Department of Agriculture he held many important agricultural positions. By initiating action which prompted the establishment of the Federal Government's gigantic drought relief program in 1934, and through the prominent part he had in carrying out this work, he became a conspicuous figure in public affairs, serving as regional director of all drought cattle

purchases. He was also a director of the International Livestock Exposition, vice president of the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities, chairman of the Agricultural Board of the National Research Council, and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Minneapolis Federal Reserve Bank.

Dr. Coffey received an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Hamline University, honorary degrees of Doctor of Science from Franklin College and from the University of Minnesota.

He served as president of the University of Minnesota from 1941 through the troubled war years until June 30, 1945, when he retired. In November, 1949, the Administration building on the St. Paul campus was renamed Coffey Hall in his honor.

Dr. Coffey was a firm believer in the future of rural life built upon a sound agriculture. Besides having a professional interest in agriculture, he had that broader sympathy and understanding which comes from a life-long association with farmers and their problems.

He is survived by Jennie Crisler Lardner, whom he married in 1907; two sons, Lardner A. Coffey of the Mayo Clinic, and Walter C. Coffey of Minneapolis; and four grandchildren.

(THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER is indebted to the University of Minnesota for the material contained in the above obituary.)

ROY A. MAST

A PROMINENT Yolo County, California, sheepman, Roy A. Mast, died of a heart attack in late 1955. He was 60 years old.

Mr. Mast was the first man to begin sheep raising in northwestern Yolo County in 1920. He never missed a California Wool Growers Association convention and he served on an advisory board for many years.

He is survived by his wife, the former Edith Cakebread, and two daughters.

JOHN T. (JACK) MURRAY

WIDELY known as superintendent of buildings and facilities at the National Ram Sale in Ogden and for the Ogden Livestock Show, Jack Murray, 77, died on March 19 after a long illness.

Mr. Murray had met and become endeared to many livestockmen during his 27 years as superintendent at Ogden. He had operated the Cody Trout Creek Ranch in Cody, Wyoming and other ranches in Emmett, Idaho, and San Jose, California before coming to Ogden in 1924.

FEDERAL GRADING AND ITS VALUE TO THE SHEEPMAN

by J. C. PIERCE, Jr.

Chief of the Standardization Branch, Livestock Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA. Speech made at NWGA Convention, Fort Worth, Texas, January 25.

BASICALLY, lamb grading standards are based on two factors—conformation, which measures the portion of edible meat to bone, and quality. Quality is a measurement of the factors believed to influence palatability in lamb such as tenderness, juiciness and flavor. Quality is the more important consideration and the one around which many of our grading disagreements revolve.

Lamb quality is evaluated in the terms of the quality indications such as feathering, overflow fat, streaking of fat in flank area, firmness of muscle, color of muscle, and where we can have an opportunity to see a cut surface, the texture of the meat. These quality factors are evaluated in relation to the maturity of the carcass.

You may have heard that thick outside fat covering is required for a lamb to make the choice grade. This is an incorrect assumption. Our limited studies indicate that outside fat is a very poor indicator of the quality of the meat. Inside fat or fat on the interior of the carcass—feathering, overflow fat, is much more closely associated with marbling of the meat, a factor which is given major consideration in the grading of all meats.

It seems appropriate to discuss what a grade or a grade standard can do for you in marketing lamb and what it cannot do. We have lots of grading problems; you have grading problems. We don't all agree on what our grading problems are.

We find that our grading problems fall into about three general categories: One of these I think is the result of growth. Federal grading in 1940 didn't amount to very much in the marketing of lamb. We graded something like three percent of the total lamb and mutton produced. By 1948 or '49 this had increased to about 18 percent, and by 1954 to 34 percent. Now, that is still a small portion of your total lamb and mutton production, but in all fairness I should point out that practically all

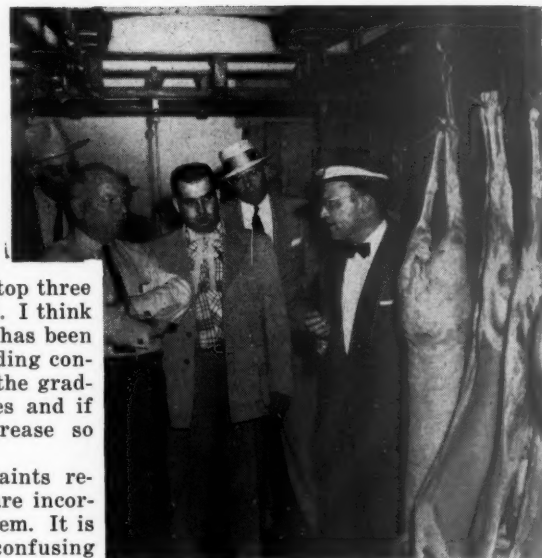
of the lamb we grade is in the top three grades, prime, choice and good. I think then that one of our problems has been a direct result of growth. Grading controversies are inevitable with the grading of meat in these quantities and if the volume continues to increase so will the grading problems.

Another category of complaints revolves around problems that are incorrectly labeled a grading problem. It is a result, in my opinion, of confusing merchandising problems with a grading program. Some of you have been told that there are certain times of the year that Federal graders are instructed to stop grading fed lambs choice, or to at least tighten the grading on this type of lamb. I have heard that from several sources, and I can only say that this is an incorrect impression as far as any instructions or intent are concerned, and, if such is ever the case in any plant, the supervisor should be notified immediately. We can assure you that the lambs will be correctly graded. We won't assure you that this will eliminate the problem. It will not, of course, correct merchandising problems.

An excellent job has been done in merchandising choice grade lamb. However, much too little attention, in my opinion, has been devoted to the good grade. There is nothing magic about the term "choice." There is nothing inferior-sounding about the term "good." Either of these grades could be merchandised to advantage.

Any time we get a market situation with an oversupply of good grade lambs or an undersupply of choice lambs with a consequent wide margin between the two, the Washington office expects an immediate increase in grading complaints. Also, grading repercussions are expected the very moment that the spring or milk lambs hit the market. There are a lot of retailers that switch immediately from fed lambs to milk lambs and you have the situation immediately of a two-to three-cent drop in fed lambs.

All too often the explanation given you as a producer is that those lambs are not grading this week as they were last week. Actually, in my opinion, the basic explanation is that you have a new competitive factor in the market which obviously cannot be corrected by widening the choice grade standard



"AND THIS IS WHY . . ."

J. C. Pierce, Jr., (right) discusses lamb grading standards at 1955 summer conference.

or by making it more restrictive. It is a situation that should be recognized by producers of fed lambs for what it is, and that is the seasonal competition of milk lambs for the lamb market.

Another thing that we recognize as a problem is the matter of misinformation. A buyer buys a load of lambs, and many packers, of course, want to move these lambs through the cooler just as fast as possible. Volume is an important factor.

One of our grading requirements is that the meat be properly chilled so that the inherent grade determining characteristics of the flesh are evident. However, in an effort to cooperate with the trade many of our graders go through and stamp the lambs that they are sure will make the grade requested at that time even though they have not been properly chilled. In such instances, the packer is told when the lambs have properly chilled and are in full bloom, they will review the lot again, because it is not possible to grade improperly chilled lamb with complete accuracy. However, the buyer is in a hurry to get his information, and he asks, "How did the lot of lambs grade?" He is told, correctly enough, that 50 percent of them graded choice. The buyer, in turn, informs the commission man or you, the producer, and the story gets back to you that only half of the lambs graded choice. What you may never learn though is the fact that 20 percent more of those lambs graded choice after a proper chill.

Grading is not a substitute for proper merchandising, and I am not going to debate whether or not it is good for you as lamb producers or other

segments of the industry to continue grading.

I would like to comment on what appears to me to be some of the obvious advantages from a marketing standpoint. First of all, a basic requirement of a grading program is that it must provide a tool for satisfying consumer demand. I think that this was one of the basic objectives when the Federal grading program was initiated and it is still just as sound today.

Many consumers buy meat by specific Federal grade or brand name. They buy the same grade or brand day after day and week after week. Many others buy meat from a given store because of its dependable quality. They could not tell you what brand or what grade they are buying. But they can tell you that their particular store is satisfying their need as a dependable source of meat of a quality that is suitable to their family. I think this is an obvious advantage, because the retailer is taking over the chore of selecting the meat.

Increased Marketing Efficiency

One other point that I consider to be attributable to the use of Federal grades is **increased efficiency in marketing**. This is brought about primarily by the elimination of personal inspection through using a Federal grade or for that matter by utilizing a reliable brand. Through such a system a buyer can buy beef by telephone from New York, Boston, or Washington that is produced and slaughtered in Denver, Salt Lake, Fort Worth or any other part of the country.

The only other factor which I shall mention is the increased competition for your livestock. That has been made possible by the Federal grading system. Many small packers' private brand would not be recognized 100 miles away from home, but by the use of a Federal grade they are able to compete on the national market. They are able to ship meat anywhere and compete effectively with the most highly advertised private grades or brands. I think we all believe that we are operating in a competitive economy and that it is to the advantage of producers to get all the competition possible into the buying of livestock.

Another very obvious advantage is the use of grade standards in market news reports. It is possible for you now to pick up your daily papers, turn on your radio, or television set and determine the market for specific Federal grades of livestock at terminal markets over the country. This is possible only through the use and application of standard terminology for grades by the USDA market reporters throughout the country.

By way of summary, I would like to

emphasize three points: Remember when you hear complaints, and as long as there is grading you will hear complaints, that this is a voluntary service.

No packer will continue to use this service unless he can merchandise your meat to a better advantage with a Federal grade label on it than he can without it. Another point is, let's look at our merchandising problems in the proper perspective and recognize them as being separate from grading problems. We should remember that we have several different grades of lamb and they are all good for some purpose. I think that a good promotional program can do a lot to get the trade out of the habit of thinking that a carcass has to grade choice before it is salable.

A Continuing Thing

My third point is that we should recognize that the need for grade refinements will be a continuing thing. Grade standards should be realistic and based on the best information available. However, I would like to emphasize that you can never solve any of your grading problems more than temporarily by the juggling of a grade line to allow those who don't quite get up to the line to be included. Eventually, such a process will result in a grade becoming so wide that it is meaningless.

I think that the only permanent improvements in grade standards will come from the type of work covered by the resolution of the National Wool Growers Association last summer at their grading conference in Salt Lake City requesting basic studies on factors influencing palatability in lamb. That is the type of approach that some of us in the Department who are connected with this program have recommended for quite some time. It is a sound approach and the one that in the long run will do the most towards solving your grading problems so that this grading tool can more effectively reflect consumer preference back to you, the producer.

(At the end of his speech, Mr. Pierce offered to answer any questions he could that members of the audience had. Following are a few of those questions and answers from him and other members of the lamb panel.)

Question: Would it not be possible to eliminate considerable discrimination and misunderstanding by establishing two groups of U. S. choice grades, namely U. S. choice fed lamb and U. S. choice milk-fed lamb, both of which could be used throughout the entire year?

ANSWER (Mr. Pierce): That would be a very logical and easy solution to this problem except for one thing: that is, it would present almost an impossible grading problem. As long as we are talking in terms of genuine spring milk lambs as contrasted to long-fed lambs, there is no problem. The differentiation could be easily accomplished. However, when the age groups

meet as eight-month-old milk lambs and eight-month-old fed lambs, I don't know of anyone that can do a satisfactory job of differentiating between the two. I think this would create a greater problem for you than you have now and would be a losing proposition in a merchandising program.

QUESTION: Does the last two or three weeks of feeding lambs add to their palatability?

ANSWER (Mr. Garland Russell): I think that with many lambs that are marketed today the last two or three weeks of feeding adds nothing to the palatability. It is utter economic waste. That is my opinion.

(Mr. Pierce): It seems that is getting over in our general area, and I would like to comment on it a little. Just a couple of statements of fact: One is that there is no requirement for large quantities of outside fat on the choice lamb. You can say, "That is just fine, but that doesn't simplify my problem, because you still require the inside finish." You are quite correct. We do. However, we do find that lambs are just as variable in the way they distribute their fat as they are as to rate of gain. You probably have lambs that vary 100 percent in the rate of gain on the same feed, and with the same management.

We find choice lambs with such a thin cover on the outside that you can see through to the muscles of the back, yet they have all the quality in the world inside the lamb, enough to grade choice and in some instances prime. In the same lot we find lambs that have put on a thick outside cover, and that have very poor quality meat. Whether or not they improve in the last two or three weeks of feeding, or whether or not they would ever improve, I don't know. This is an important research problem and is the reason some strains of lambs distribute their fat in a much more desirable manner than others.

QUESTION: Why grade at all? Does not the grade have too much influence on the lamb prices, always penalizing good lambs? What is the grading charge on a lamb?

ANSWER (Mr. Pierce): I will volunteer to answer the second part. The cost of grading is at the present time \$4.20 an hour. That fee has to cover the grading and the administration of the program. As to what that amounts to on lambs, I couldn't tell you. I would say it depends on the volume that the packer offers for grading and whether the total volume is to be graded or only sorted for a specific grade.

I won't attempt to answer the first question on why grade, except to say that the only conditions under which meat will be graded is when the packer can merchandise that lamb to a better advantage and get more money for it with a grade label on it.

QUESTION: What criteria are used to determine whether a carcass is a lamb or a yearling?

ANSWER (Mr. Pierce): The same criteria that are used to determine maturity within the lamb class are used. We consider the breakpoint as one of the major characteristics. But through experience and studying carcasses of varying maturities we find that the breaking at the breakpoint is a very rough estimate of the actual maturity of the carcass. Therefore, we also use other characteristics that seem to be associated with maturity as the amount of red in the shank, the condition of the breakpoint, the width of the rib bones, the presence or absence of redness in those rib bones, and particularly the color of the flesh, because, as you know, as an animal gets older the flesh gets darker. All of those factors are considered in determining the actual maturity, even the cut-off between the lamb and yearling.



NWGA EFFORTS HAVE HELPED SINCE 1865

SINCE 1865, when The National Wool Growers Association was organized, sheep producers in America have realized the effectiveness of organization in meeting the problems that constantly face the industry. Each passing year brings changing conditions, new obstacles to surmount, and the necessity for keeping abreast of a rapidly changing market and economy. The value of collective effort in working toward the betterment of the lamb and wool industry has already proved itself again and again.

During the past few months, for example, our Association has:

Countered the efforts of Uruguay to obtain removal of countervailing duties on wool tops which were applied because of their money manipulations to circumvent fair and equitable tariffs.

Presented growers' opposition to another blanket freight rate increase.

Requested additional funds to pay the Government's equitable share of predatory animal control.

Attempted to obtain a flexible quota limitations bill to regulate imports of wool and wool products based upon a fairer relation of labor costs in foreign countries with our own high wage and living standards.

These specific efforts are but a sample of the work that our Association is doing to promote the welfare of the sheep industry.

That some growers feel the dues paid to our State, and, in turn, National organizations are an added expense to an already expensive operation is understandable. It is hard to measure in dollars and cents the value of the results

of the work of our National and State Associations. But would not any one of the many accomplishments of our collective action during the past few years more than compensate each wool grower for the payment of past and future Association dues? Wool growers' association dues have indeed been an extremely good investment!

Only with the continued enthusiastic support of individual wool growers can the officers of both State and National Wool Growers Associations continue to serve the producer as effectively as we all desire.

—Andrew D. Little
March 22, 1956

GILLAN RESIGNS AS COLORADO SECRETARY

THE Colorado Board of Directors met at Salida March 20th. It was a very well-attended directors' meeting with only three locals not represented. Some very important business as far as Colorado wool growers are concerned was taken care of. Our Secretary Dale Gillan had handed in his resignation, and the Executive Committee was instructed to employ a new secretary as soon as a competent replacement could be found. Dale had been offered a position with his old bank in Garden City, Kansas that was too good to turn down. We are sorry to lose Dale; he has done a good job for the short time he has been with us.

A tentative convention program was

gone over and pretty well worked out; we feel that it will be a good one. Our convention will be the 24th, 25th and 26th of July at Steamboat Springs.

The most revolutionary thing that was done was the changing of our dues collection from the four mills per pound of wool to three cents a head for State and National dues on the shearing count of all breeding sheep and one and one half cents per head on feed lot lambs. These dues are to be collected by the local associations, and they are to add whatever amount they may need for local use. These dues are to be paid by the 1st of July each year; after that the locals will do everything possible to collect dues from those who have not paid.

I'm sure that the wool handlers will be glad to hear of this change. The feeling was that the old way wasn't working and that this way might. The two worst features of the old way were lack of cooperation from too many wool handlers, and the length of time it took to get the money in—often a year and in a few cases almost 18 months after the wool was shorn.

The weather here at this time is warm. We have lots of moisture, some areas are in the best shape they have been in since 1949. If prices looked as promising as the prospects for feed do, we would surely have reason to be optimistic.

—Chester Price
March 22, 1956

The National Wool Grower



Robert W. Lockett
Arizona



Lloyd Avilla
California



Chester Price
Colorado



Andrew D. Little
Idaho



Gerald Hughes
Montana



Tony Smith
Nevada



Julian Arrien
Oregon



Henry Wahlfeldt
South Dakota



J. B. McCord
Texas



Don Clyde
Utah



George K. Hislop
Washington



Leonard Hay
Wyoming

ADVISORY BOARDS HELP IN PUBLIC LAND AFFAIRS

RECENTLY, I was in attendance at the National Advisory Board Council meeting in Washington, D. C., as a sheep representative from Oregon.

Since this was my first experience on the National Council I observed with keen interests the procedure and workings of this group with administrative officials of the Bureau of Land Management. Throughout the conclave there appeared to be an eager desire from both sides of the table for cooperative effort in dealing with existing range management problems. I found the personnel of the BLM loyal and conscientious in duty and most receptive in receiving for study any suggestions from the members of the Council.

Certainly, the function of the Advisory Boards on the various levels, local, State, and National seems to me a most fitting manner in which users of the public lands can convey their suggestions for such changes as they feel necessary. This practice brings the common problems before the two groups in an effort to reach a common understanding of which course to follow for the good of all concerned.

We today cannot fully contemplate what changes in policy will necessarily take place in the future, but we can, however, follow what I feel is one of the primary objectives of the BLM, the conservation of our existing resources in grass lands and water.

Stockmen today have shown an increased interest in the work of range conservation, principally through cooperative association efforts in developing of water, reseeding of range lands and in better management of livestock on public lands. Only by such practices will any future reductions in livestock numbers be avoided.

—Julian Arrien
March 23, 1956

WATER PROGRAM OCCUPIES ASSOCIATION EFFORTS

WE have had two late winter blasts the past two weeks that set back early grass growth and killed lots of new leaves on trees and shrubs. Even though this is normally a dry time of the year for most of our sheep and goat country, a large part of it has less moisture in the ground than usual. Ordinarily we expect rains in April and considerably more in May. We hope we get it.

Our main Association work at the moment is aimed at helping to have a state-wide water program ready for the next legislature. The large state-wide agricultural organizations have had one meeting and have another planned

for the latter part of April at which time we hope to start building the program.

We were surprised at the high average wool price reported by the Department of Agriculture for the first ten months of the wool marketing year (44 cents). The monthly averages for the last several months had been around the 39.5 cent to 40 cent mark and we naturally figured the average for the year could not be very far from this figure. Now it looks as if it might be higher.

—J. B. McCord
March 19, 1956

EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS HELD IN MONTANA

THE Montana Wool Growers Association has sponsored a series of 23 regional meetings throughout the State this year. The meetings were conducted with the assistance of staff members from the Montana Experiment Station, the Montana Wool Laboratory, and the Montana Veterinary Laboratory. These educational meetings stressed new and important phases of livestock diseases, marketing, production problems, and the newest research news. Work of the National and Montana Wool Growers Associations was also presented at the meetings. The local meetings were well attended and one noticeable feature was the many young men and boys who are taking an interest in the industry. The local wool growers had the meetings very well arranged with emphasis on the discussion that they thought was most important to their area.

The recent strengthening of the lamb and wool market has probably created more interest in sheep production than has taken place in recent years. This interest will probably be given a boost when growers receive their first incentive payment this summer. After our long, cold winter and more feeding than usual, our growers will definitely need more income.

—Gerald Hughes
March 20, 1956

PSYA VIOLATIONS

THE Northwest Livestock Auction Company of Spokane, Washington was suspended from livestock operations by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 10 days, beginning March 1. Department officials stated that the company admitted 14 violations of the Packers and Stockyards Act. According to the charges, the company used funds received from the sale of livestock consigned for auction, made false statements to the men from whom they purchased the stock, reported estimated instead of actual weights, reported costs of livestock higher than prices actually paid and collected commission

charges higher than those listed in their schedule. In addition to the 10 days' suspension, the firm was ordered to cease and desist from such practices.

For violating the Packers and Stockyards Act, Harry N. Donnelson and John E. Carroll, Jr., East St. Louis, Illinois, were sentenced on February 27 to three years in the penitentiary, placed on probation and fined \$250 each in the Federal District Court for the Eastern District of Illinois. This announcement was made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on March 1, 1956. Both men pleaded guilty to four counts in a 9-count indictment which charged they "knowingly made a false and incorrect entry on a business record of the St. Louis National Stock Yards, National Stock Yards, Illinois," and "sold and disposed of cattle at a posted stockyard subject to the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, knowing the same to be stolen."

BEEF AND HOG SUPPORTS

An amendment to the Omnibus Farm Bill, providing for 75 percent of parity support on hogs and beef cattle, or at the level of corn supports, whichever is higher, was rejected by the Senate on March 9. The vote was 41 yeas to 53 nays.

However, an amendment was later adopted (49 yeas to 44 nays) which would require the Secretary of Agriculture in his beef and pork and other surplus commodity purchase programs to obtain from processors or packers certificates to the effect that the price received by the producer was not less than the support price for the commodity, or in the absence of a support price, a "fair price" as determined by the Secretary.

* * *

Bills have also been introduced in Congress to provide incentive payments for the marketing of beef cattle and lightweight hogs. (H.R. 9342 and H.R. 9341).

S. 3282 has also been introduced in the Senate to "amend the Packers and Stockyards Act to prevent sudden unreasonable decreases in the prices of hogs and cattle which are sold at stockyards subject to the Act."

The bill would make it unlawful for any stockyard owner, market agency, or dealer to buy swine or cattle at a stockyard, or furnish stockyard services in connection with that buying, unless the price paid to the producer is within a "permissible range of fluctuation." This fluctuation for hogs would be not more than 15 cents per hundredweight less than the average price paid for the same grade the day before at that stockyard, and for cattle, not more than 25 cents less.

***Wool fabric imports have reached
the peril point. Where's the answer?***

UNDER A QUOTA PLAN

by **KARL H. HELFRICH**
Vice President and Secretary, Forstmann Woolen Company and currently president of the American Tariff League. Speech made at 91st annual NWGA convention, January 25, in Fort Worth, Texas

ON this occasion, I appear before you as a representative of the Forstmann Woolen Company. It has always been our conviction that when you say the wool business you mean everyone who is connected in any way with wool, not just the growers, not just the brokers, not just the manufacturers, but everybody.

The wool business starts when the lamb is born or a little before, and it doesn't end until the finished garment is fitted on the consumer's back. Anything that is bad for any link on that chain is bad for the whole business. That is why our company, although for our size we are proportionately one of the largest users of imported wool, has always supported and will continue to support the moves of domestic wool growers for proper protection.

We believe there should be a flourishing wool growing industry in this country at all times. And you, ladies and gentlemen, must never forget that the wool textile mills of the United States are your only real customers, and customers must be fondled with loving care.

It certainly is no news to you that your customers have been faced with some rugged problems lately. I refer to the competition of foreign fabric imports made with cheap foreign labor.

Although the final figures are not yet ready, we know that the wool fabric imports entering this country in 1955 reached the greatest volume of any year on record, totaling approximately 27,900,000 square yards. The figure itself does not mean much until you drape it with a few comparisons. If you take 23 representative years from 1919 through 1953, omitting the war years because of their obvious abnormalities, you find that the imports averaged 2.45 percent of domestic production, but in the first six months of 1955 imported fabrics were 6.2 percent of domestic production.

Quality Fabrics Imported

For the total year just passed, the

ratio of imported fabrics was between 7 and 8 percent. Even this, however, does not tell the whole story. Of the fabrics being imported about 90 percent can fairly and properly be classified as quality fabrics entering the quality end of the market here. We estimate that these imports have already captured 50 percent or more of the quality market as it stands today.

I submit that these percentages are far more impressive and they cast a truer light upon what is actually happening. They explain why those woolen and worsted wools that make medium or low-grade fabrics are not as yet feeling the hurt of cheap foreign labor to any marked degree. They explain why those mills that service the demand for quality wool fabrics, that is mills that originate and create trends, those mills that are staffed and equipped to produce the more difficult fabrics needed in peace and war are currently faced with an intolerable situation, a situation that cannot be remedied by merely keeping it from getting worse.

Nor is this all. If foreign mills should gain complete ascendancy over the quality market here, they can then devote their skills and lower labor costs to invading the next lower strata of our industry and so on. Particularly would this be true of imports from Japan where manufacturing costs are the lowest of all except for India. The potential of Japan is yet to be measured in our market of which we speak. Suffice it to say that even in the year 1952 she had in place 62.8 percent as many woolen and worsted looms as we possessed in America.

Now an Actuality

During the 1954-'55 wool buying season in Australia, the last full season of record, Japan bought a total of one hundred twenty-five and a half million pounds of grease and scoured wool, ranking third among the nations of the world in that market. During the same season in Australia the United States bought 75.6 million pounds of grease and scoured wool and ranked sixth. Japanese wool fabrics of ever-improving quality are being landed now in this country duty-paid at prices less than the United States production costs. What was once a threat has become an actuality.

I need not remind you of the sorry



KARL H. HELFRICH

"... Domestic wool industry must flourish."

financial record that has been chalked up generally by the wool textile industry in recent years, and that at a time when the rest of the country's economy was enjoying an unprecedented surge of prosperity. This is the situation.

In 1938 Great Britain exported 90,480,000 square yards of woolen and worsted fabrics. In 1954 surprisingly enough the figures were practically the same—90,480,000 square yards, the same in 1954 as in 1938. But the share of those British goods absorbed by the United States increased from 4,800,000 to 12,684,000, almost a threefold jump.

Why, may we ask, should we do so much of the absorbing? There are other markets to be developed by our friends across the seas including their own internal ones. What is the answer to our problem? Which, in turn, is very much your problem too.

Higher tariffs? Perhaps. But we have seen all too often how tariff rates may be circumvented by foreign subsidies, tax rebates, fictitious export prices, and currency devaluations. We have been told by experts in our market that the devaluation of the pound sterling in September of 1949 did more to increase the shipment of wool textiles in this country than the last two tariff cuts combined.

Weakened from Within

The revaluation section of the Customs Simplification Bill currently resting—may it rest in peace—in the Senate Finance Committee is an example of how our own tariff rate can be weakened from within. As many of you know, for a full decade the Forstmann Woolen Company has indicated a flexible quota plan for the importation of wool fabrics, a plan that would embrace a reasonable ratio of imports to domestic production, a plan that would permit a volume of imports to rise as domestic production rises, a plan that would temporarily retard imports when domestic production was likewise temporarily retarded.

We believe that such a plan is fair

The National Wool Grower

and reasonable for importers and our own industry. It is practical, and it is relatively simple and easily understood. It removes an area of uncertainty in future planning which is frankly difficult both for our foreign friends as well as for ourselves. I am informed that the domestic cotton manufacturers would be satisfied with a quota plan which limited the imports of cotton products to 150 percent of the 1953-'54 average. But as far as the wool textile industry is concerned it would be a tragic mistake to freeze an import ratio that is already causing havoc with the quality segment of our industry.

Imports Reach Danger Level

As we have already stated, if you can consider representative years 1919 through 1954, omitting the abnormal years of war, the average ratio of imports to domestic production on a square yard basis was 2.45 percent. Our own Government has recognized the facts that when the ratio of imported wool fabrics to domestic production of such fabrics reaches 5 percent that is a danger signal which requires action.

The tariff schedules in paragraphs 1108 and 1109(a) including woven wool fabrics adopted at Geneva in 1948 contain the following wording: "Right reserved by the United States to increase to 45 percent the ad valorem rate on any fabrics which are entered in any calendar year in excess of an aggregate quantity by weight of 5 percentum of the average annual production of similar fabrics in the United States during the three immediately preceding calendar years."

In short, 5 percent is the peril point recognized by our Government and agreed to by all the other nations taking part in that international conference at Geneva. Consequently, if that 5 percent peril point is implemented, there can be no justified claims that we have broken our faith with our friends across the seas. This 5 percent figure in our opinion is most generous, for it is slightly over twice as high as the long-term average ratio, and it is higher than any single year between 1919 and 1953.

Suggest Quota Plan

At the moment over 90 percent of the imports are entering the quality end of the market. Under a quota plan they would undoubtedly continue to do so, but that is something that we would be prepared to face. Speaking therefore solely on behalf of the company which I represent, we suggest to you today a quota plan which would limit the importations of apparel fabrics made wholly or in chief value of wool in any one year to 5 percent of the domestic

production of such apparel fabrics in the immediately preceding year on a square yard basis, present tariff rates remaining as they are.

Without going into the refinements of specific definitions and provisions, this is the essence of the proposal: While the suggested over-all ratio of 5 percent may seem small to those who do not understand the full picture, bear in mind it is designed to alleviate a situation wherein we believe that over 50 percent of the market for a most important segment of a basic industry has already been preempted by foreign imports.

In presenting this subject to you as a remedy that is of vital importance to us who are your customers I have not attempted to propose any flexible quota plan on raw wool, because I believe this is the subject which you are far better informed than I am. Let me end with the note, therefore, that your problems are our problems and, likewise, our problems are yours, and that only by understanding and cooperation can we succeed.

Shearers' Strike Could Hamper Australians

A nationwide Australian sheep shearers' strike seems likely as a result of reduced wage rates made effective on March 5. If it materializes, the strike probably will not be felt right now because the main shearing in Australia does not commence until July.

The reduction in rates amounts to 5 percent in all Australian States.

According to the International Wool Secretariat News Service, the new scale of pay will be £5.11s. 7d. (\$13.08*) for every 100 sheep shorn—a reduction of 6s. (63 cents). An average shearer, handling 100 sheep daily on a five-day week, earned about £29.4s (about \$65.40) a week under the old rate. Under the new rates, he will earn about £27.14s. (about \$62).

The Conciliation Commissioner, the release stated, adjusted the rates by lowering the wool value allowance bonus payments which have been incorporated in shearers' wages since 1949. The present wool value allowances were fixed in 1952 in relation to an average price of 68.5d (63.9 cents) a pound. Since then, the price has dropped to about 48d (44.8 cents) a pound, or lower.

The Commissioner said he could not justly compel employers to continue in 1956 to pay a bonus based on 1952 wool prices.

*Our computations

Freight Rate Increase Approved by I. C. C.

THE railroads did not quite make the general 7 percent increase in freight rates which they wanted put into effect on February 25. A general 6 percent increase was approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission on March 2, but with several exemptions. Among these are livestock, fresh meats and packinghouse products. A 5 percent increase is authorized on them as well as on grain, grain products and by-products. This rate is not subject to a cents-per-pound maximum limit; that is, the full 5 percent will be applied no matter how great a distance the commodity is shipped.

Unfortunately, the full increase of 6 percent will be applied to wool shipments.

On fresh fruits, vegetables, other than "cold pack" and frozen vegetables, and on mellons, edible nuts, canned and preserved foods and lumber, the 6 percent increase applies, but with the maximum increase set at 6 cents per hundred pounds.

Maximum rates or "hold downs" are fixed for sugar, coal, building woodwork and millwork, shale and phosphate rock and certain potash products. With these "hold downs," which reduce the freight burden of the long-distance shipper, the railroads have stated the increase will amount to less than 5 percent. However, they have an advantage in the fact that the rates became effective on March 7 without hearings.

That the full 7 percent increase was not granted is credited largely to the opposition of Secretary of Agriculture Benson. He asked that farm products and supplies be exempted entirely from the increase. The National Wool Growers Association and the American Cattlemen's Association, through their Traffic Managers, Charles E. Blaine and Son, may also claim a share in this credit because they presented vigorous statements against the proposed railroad boost.

The new rates apply to freight forwarders and certain domestic water carriers also. This is the fifth increase in railroad rates since World War II. It will up shipping costs by 400 million dollars a year. Announcement of the increase on March 2 caused rail stocks to shoot upward to the highest level since last November.



EAT LAMB • WEAR WOOL • FOR HEALTH, BEAUTY AND GOODNESS SAKE



Prizes for 10th Annual Sewing Contest Listed

L EADING textile and sewing firms will present over \$40,000 in awards to winners of the tenth annual "Make It Yourself With Wool" contest which opened in March. Mrs. Earl S. Wright, national contest director, and president of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association, announced.

Stressing the wide interest shown in the event, Mrs. Wright pointed out that over 8,000 young women in 17 states, covering one-half of the United States, now participate. Companies which present awards include: Botany Mills, Inc.; Chamberlin's Handwovens of Seattle; Colorado Woman's College; John Dritz and Sons; Forstmann Woolen Company; Handweaver and Craftsman magazine; McCall's Patterns, Pendleton Woolen Mills; Producers Livestock Marketing Association; Singer Sewing Machine Co.; Standard Felt Company; S. Stroock & Co., Inc.; Woolite; F. W. Woolworth Co. and I. A. Wyner.

Top awards in the contest are two-week trips to Europe with visits to the world's fashion capitals—Rome, Paris and New York—via Pan American World Airways. Other national awards include sewing machines, scholarships and Savings Bonds.

New District Prizes

District and state awards include: portable Singer sewing machines, all-wool fabric lengths, Savings Bonds, Coats and Clark fitted sewing caddies, Dritz tracing wheels, jewelry, cash prizes, gift sets of McCall's sewing and needlecraft books and expense-paid trips to state finals. In addition, two winners in each state receive trips to the national finals in Las Vegas, Nevada, courtesy of F. W. Woolworth Company.

In honor of the tenth anniversary

of the contest Coats and Clark, Inc. will present a \$1,000 scholarship for the most fashionable garment in the national finals.

Sponsors of the event are The Wool Bureau and the National Wool Growers Auxiliary. In each State the contest is sponsored by local wool grower organizations. Entries may be a suit, coat, dress or ensemble made from an all-wool fabric. Judging is on the basis of general attractiveness, workmanship and presentation. The contest is open to all girls between the ages of 14 and 22 who are residents of contest States.

Sub-Teen Division Opens

For the first time this year, two awards will be made in each district for the best separate skirts entered by girls between the ages of 13 and 15. This special contest, called the Sub-Teen Division, is designed to interest younger girls in sewing with wool.

In addition to the thousands of young

women who enter the event on their own each year, many thousands more enter the contest from schools and college classes. More and more Extension Service leaders and home economics teachers are making the event an important adjunct to their teaching.

The contest is held in: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

National Auxiliary Announces Officers

THE Women's Auxiliary starts another year, with the following officers: President and National Contest Director, Mrs. Earl S. Wright, Dubois, Idaho; First Vice President—Mrs. Rudie Mick, St. Onge, S. D.; Second Vice President—Mrs. O. T. Evans,



COLORADO AUXILIARY OFFICERS

The new officers of Colorado State Auxiliary (left to right)—Mrs. A. B. DeGraw, Pueblo, Sewing Director; Mrs. Raymond Farmer, Durango, State Sewing Director; Mrs. C. A. Hitchborn, Fruita, State President; Mrs. Robert Ingersoll, Meeker, 2nd Vice President; Mrs. Robert Burford, Fruita, Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. Marshall Hughes, Redvale, 1st Vice President and National Parliamentarian; Mrs. Joe Eisaguirre, Montrose, Historian; Mrs. Nick Theos, Meeker, Publicity Director; Mrs. Mike Hayes (not in picture) Denver, Lamb Promotion Chairman.

Casper, Wyo.; Secretary—Treasurer, Mrs. Roy Laird, Dubois, Idaho; Auditor—Mrs. Ed Whitworth, Dillon, Mont.; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Boyd P. Wright, Dubois, Idaho; Historian—Mrs. John E. Humphreys, Reno, Nev.; Parliamentarian—Mrs. Marshall Hughes, Redvale, Colo.; Press Correspondent—Mrs. Floyd Fox, Silverton, Oregon; National Publicity Chairman—Mrs. Mike Hayes, Denver, Colo.; Lamb Promotion Chairman—Mrs. Delbert Chipman, American Fork, Utah; Revision Committee Chairman—Mrs. J. W. Hans, Sunnyside, Wash.; Resolution Committee Chairman—Mrs. John Alexander, Cherokee, Texas; Contest Consultant—Miss Mary North, New York, N. Y.

These national officers are supported by the following State Presidents and "Make It Yourself With Wool" Contest Directors, respectively: Colorado—Mrs. C. A. Hitchborn, Fruita, Mrs. Raymond D. Farmer, Durango; Idaho—Mrs. Martin E. Curran, Hagerman, Mrs. Myrri Heller, Hammett; Missouri

—Mrs. V. B. Vandiver, Leonard; Montana—Mrs. Melvin Bartz, Barber, Mrs. James Bompert, Helena; Nevada—Mrs. Stanley Ellison, Tuscarora, Mrs. Alex Tourreuil, Elko; New Mexico—Mrs. Thomas D. Burns, Chama, Mrs. Earl Powell, Puerto de Luna; Oregon—Mrs. Alvin Hartley, Silverton, Mrs. Marion Krebs, Brockway; South Dakota—Mrs. Leroy Clarkson, Belle Fourche, Mrs. David Heinbaugh, Belle Fourche; Utah—Mrs. Parson U. Webster, Cedar City, Mrs. Thornley Swan, Kaysville; Washington—Mrs. Parm Dickson, Okanogan, Mrs. J. W. Mearns, Yakima; Wyoming—Mrs. R. I. Port, Sundance, Mrs. Charles Stratton, Rawlins.

The following State Contest Directors are: Arizona—Mrs. Louis Espil, Litchfield Park; California—Mrs. Vernon Fish, Durham; Iowa—Mrs. Walter Colville, New Sharon and Mrs. Dewey Jontz, Des Moines; Nebraska—Mrs. Cletus A. Hanlon, Morrill; Ohio—Mrs. Harold Judy, Germantown or Mrs. Paul Getz, Columbus.



JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4	1 2 3
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	4 5 6 7 8 9 10
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	11 12 13 14 15 16 17
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	18 19 20 21 22 23 24
29 30 31	26 27 28 29	25 26 27 28 29 30 31
APRIL	MAY	JUNE
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5	1 2
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	3 4 5 6 7 8 9
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	17 18 19 20 21 22 23
29 30	27 28 29 30 31	24 25 26 27 28 29 30
JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4	1
8 9 10 11 12 13 14	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	2 3 4 5 6 7 8
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	9 10 11 12 13 14 15
22 23 24 25 26 27 28	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	16 17 18 19 20 21 22
29 30 31	26 27 28 29 30 31	23 24 25 26 27 28 29
OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3	1
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	4 5 6 7 8 9 10	2 3 4 5 6 7 8
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	11 12 13 14 15 16 17	9 10 11 12 13 14 15
21 22 23 24 25 26 27	18 19 20 21 22 23 24	16 17 18 19 20 21 22
28 29 30 31	25 26 27 28 29 30	23 24 25 26 27 28 29

1957

JANUARY	FEBRUARY
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
1 2 3 4 5	1 2
6 7 8 9 10 11 12	3 4 5 6 7 8 9
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
20 21 22 23 24 25 26	17 18 19 20 21 22 23
27 28 29 30 31	24 25 26 27 28

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

National Association Events

July 17-18: Meetings of NWGA Executive Committee and AWC Council of Directors, Helena, Montana.
AUGUST 16-17: NATIONAL RAM SALE, OGDEN, UTAH.

January 21-24, 1957: 92nd annual meeting, NWGA, Las Vegas, Nevada.

Conventions and Meetings

June 14-15: California Wool Growers' Convention, Davis, California.
July 24-26: Colorado Wool Growers' Convention, Steamboat Springs, Colorado.
November 10: California Association's Board of Directors' Meeting, San Francisco.
JANUARY 21-24, 1957: NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION, LAS VEGAS, NEVADA.

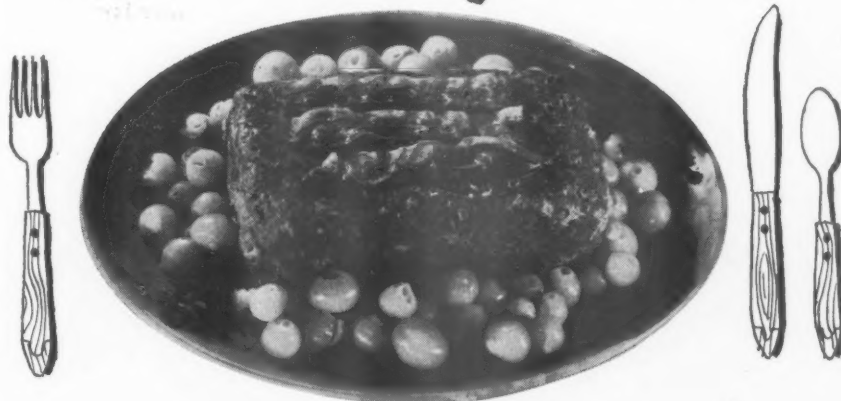
Sales

April 30-May 1: California Ram Sale, Sacramento, California.
August 1: Idaho State Ram Sale, Filer, Idaho.
August 2-3: New Mexico Ram Sale, Albuquerque, New Mexico.
AUGUST 16-17: NATIONAL RAM SALE, OGDEN, UTAH.
September 13: Salt Lake Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah.
September 15: Idaho Range Ram Sale, Pocatello, Idaho.
September 18: Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper, Wyoming.
September 20: Montana Ram Sale, Miles City, Montana.
September 25: Vernal Ram Sale, Vernal, Utah.

Shows

April 29-May 1: California Wool Show, Sacramento, California.
April 29-May 1: Far Western Sheep Dog Trials, Sacramento, California.
June 6-7: Intermountain Junior Fat Stock Show, Salt Lake City, Utah.
September 6-9: Utah State Suffolk Sheep Show, Nephi, Utah.
October 26-27: Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Oregon.
October 26-27: Columbia Sheep Show and Sale, Kenton, Ohio.
November 2-11: Grand National Livestock Exposition, Cow Palace, San Francisco.
November 16-21: Golden Spike Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.

Lamb Dish of the Month



EASY LAMB LOAF

Menu

Easy Lamb Loaf
with
Bacon Strips
Buttered Noodles
Pearl Onions
Parsleyed Carrots
Combination Salad
Hard Rolls
Butter or Margarine
Lemon Sherbet
Coffee Tea Milk
Easy Lamb Loaf

2 pounds ground lamb
1/2 cup milk
1 egg, beaten

1/2 cup dry bread crumbs
2 teaspoons salt
1/2 teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons minced onion
2 tablespoons minced green pepper
2 tablespoons chopped parsley
3 slices bacon

Combine milk, egg, bread crumbs, salt and pepper. Add lamb, onion, green pepper and parsley. Mix thoroughly. Pack in a well-greased loaf pan and bake in a slow oven (300° F.) for 1 hour and 45 minutes. Place bacon slices on top of loaf 30 minutes before end of baking time. Return loaf to oven to finish baking. Yield: 6 to 8 servings.

(National Live Stock and Meat Board,
Department of Home Economics.)

UPHOLSTERING IS FUN - AND IT'S EASY

WHEN cushions, covers and dim lights fail to hide that soiled or worn chair, it's time to build yourself a new one.

Sound formidable? It isn't.

It's easy and it's fun. If you ring the whole family in on the job, the pleasure of the adventure increases. Though it may be a little hard to convince the man of the house—even if he is a "Mr. Fixit"—that upholstering is an at-home task, a little psychology will serve to arouse his interest. You might first propose buying a new chair and then suggest the upholstering proposal.

When he begins to conceive of the idea as his own, he'll be very enthusiastic and a great help. Working together, the job will go faster and more smoothly. He can do the stretching and tacking; you can do the measuring, cutting and sewing.

First step will be to obtain the proper materials and tools, for, as you well know, having the right implements is important for the handling of any household task.

The fabric you select should be firm and strong and not a loosely woven one. An unnapped fabric which does not have a slick surface will wear longer. Your wisest choice is a durable wool fabric which will mold readily to the shape of the chair, be easy to handle and give you longest service.

You will find a wide selection of new, interesting wools in all yard goods and department stores. Surprisingly enough, you won't have to limit yourself to wool fabrics designed especially for upholstery. Wool fabrics made for dresses and skirts—available in a wide range of textures and colors—are ideally suited to the requirements of upholstery. A word of advice to beginners: checks, plaids or stripes are more difficult to work with than solids or flecked or nubbed fabrics.

Wool Takes Hard Wear

Wool yard goods easily take the wear and tear children give furniture and you will find that your chair, re-upholstered in wool, will be easier to keep clean. Dust brushes off wool-covered furniture easily and wool never acquires the sheen other materials do. Most important, wool fabrics can be readily cleaned with ordinary household cleaning fluids—and they never spot or streak with such treatment.

For a boudoir chair, you will need four and one-half to five yards of wool fabric, about two yards of black cambric for under the seat, four to four and a half yards of muslin for the undercovering and three or three and a half yards of burlap as a covering for the springs and stuffing. For requirements for other types of furniture

check with any yard goods or furniture store.

Decide on the trim you will want for your chair and purchase it with your wool fabric. Trims that have a professional air are bindings of matching fabric. Bindings called "welts"—strips of fabric sewn around a welt cord—are easy to make.

The best tools to use include: an upholsterer's hammer, which has a double-faced magnetic head; a curved needle and a straight double-pointed needle; long upholsterer's shears, and skewers or pins. You also need "number four" tacks, webbing, tying twine, sewing twine, cotton wadding and hair stuffing. Helpful also are a tack lifter and a webbing stretcher.

Though the list seems long, when you lay out the tools and add up the cost you will find that the requirements are neither large nor expensive.

Major Steps Are Given

The major steps in upholstering are stripping, rebuilding and re-covering. As you strip the chair note carefully how the professional job was done. It will help you a great deal when you are ready to rebuild, if as you strip, you mark all pieces and use them as patterns for measuring and cutting the new covering. The order of stripping is the reverse of upholstering: skirt (if any), cambric from underneath seat,



DECORATIVE BUTTONS sewed to back of chair are put in place and tied from inside with twine. After this is done, muslin covering and wool upholstery fabric will be put in place.



A FINAL STEP in re-covering chair is attaching the back cover at each side. Here skewers which will hold fabric in place for sewing are adjusted to keep the covering taut.

trim, outside back, outside arms, inside back, inside arms and seat.

Now you are ready to rebuild. First check the springs to see that they are all securely attached and that none is broken. Follow the old pattern to replace any that are broken or to re-tie any that are unattached.

For a satisfactory finished product, you will want to know that the chair is in good condition from inside out. You may find that the webbing, to which springs are attached, is worn. If this is so, stretch new strips of webbing taut across the chair and tack at each end, then replace springs. The man of the house can use the webbing stretcher to pull the webbing and hold it taut while you tack the ends to the frame. Replace front-to-back strips of webbing first, then weave cross-strips in. For a more secure hold, springs should be attached where webbing meets.

In re-covering, you will find it easiest to work on the various parts of the chair in the following order: seat, inside arms, inside back, outside arms, outside back, trim. Each section, except the outside arms and back, will be covered with burlap, a layer of stuffing, another layer of burlap, muslin, cotton wadding and the final covering of wool fabric. The outside arms and back are covered only with the fabric, although you may put a muslin lining on the back if you desire.

As you measure and cut the various layers of cloth, remember to use the old pieces as patterns. Each material when applied to the chair should be stretched tight and attached securely. First the coverings are baste-tacked (driving tacks only part way in) and then, after any necessary adjustments to assure evenness, permanently tacked.

Since two or more layers of cloth will be tacked to the same wood area of your chair it is important that you stagger rows of tacks so that the frame is not split.

Covers for the inside arms and back are pulled through from the inside of the chair to the outside, stretched tight and tacked to outside surfaces of chair supports.

So that tacks will not show in the finished chair, the final cover of the outside arms and outside back are blind-tacked at the top of the arms and back. To blindtack, let the material drape over the top of the arm or back with reverse side showing. Place a cardboard strip about one-half inch wide over the top edge of the fabric at the top of the arm (or back) where the fabric should be attached. Tack through the cardboard, then stretch the fabric down over the cardboard strip and tack bottom edge of fabric under the seat rails.

After each section has been covered

with your wool fabric, finishing touches will be to cover seams at the front of the arms and along the sides of the back with the welts which you ordered from an upholsterer or made yourself. Black cambric is stretched across the bottom of the seat and tacked and then the skirt is attached.

—The Wool Bureau, Inc.

PROGRAM CONCLUDED

NWGA Turns Lamb Promotion to ASPC

YOUR National Wool Growers Association's Special Lamb Promotion and Research committee completed its program in March. The program was founded when former NWGA President Ray W. Willoughby appointed a five-man committee in late 1953 to consider the lamb promotion project and its financing.

Then in August of 1954, Cy Cress of Brighton, Colorado was hired by the committee to act as director of the promotion program. Cress was appointed at the time of the 1954 National Ram Sale and began his duties immediately. His first office was in Denver, Colorado. Early in 1955 he moved his headquarters to the Salt Lake City NWGA offices.

Mr. Cress concluded the merchandising and promotion work by spending February and much of March in California's San Francisco Bay Area.

Director Cress conducted the successful Missouri-Basin States promotion in January. An idea of the effectiveness of this NWGA campaign can be obtained from the following letter from Armour and Company. Remember that these are only Armour's figures. Another complete set of impressive lamb sales figures were compiled by Swift and Company.

Cy Cress, Director
National Wool Growers Ass'n.
Lamb Promotion Committee
414 Crandall Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Cy:

We certainly are happy to for-

ward to you the information you wanted on January lamb sales in the Des Moines, Peoria and Kansas City area.

Listed below are the lamb sales in 1955 and 1956, and the percent increase or decrease:

	Jan. 1956	Jan. 1955	%Inc/Dec.
Kansas City	102,087#	81,044#	+26
Peoria	24,571#	22,578#	+9
Des Moines	1,087#	4,078#	-75

I think the showing in Kansas City is particularly encouraging and though Peoria does show an increase, it doesn't reflect the percent improvement that Kansas City does. The Des Moines deficit I believe is strictly a sales problem and not one that would be a result of your not promoting our product sufficiently.

Sincerely yours,

K. A. Poggi
Armour and Company
Chicago, Illinois

Following is a summary by Mr. Cress of the Missouri-Basin States promotion program.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

During the first week sales increased 66 percent on carcasses to 11 percent on lamb cuts. The second week showed increases of 252 percent on carcasses to 274 percent on cuts. The percentages are based on the average sales for the 10 weeks prior to the promotion.

Although these sales are small in proportion to our overall lamb sales, we feel that this promotion was successful. It proved to the salesmen and the retailer that some lamb could be sold; and we feel that some of these new lamb accounts will continue to offer lamb to their customers.

Members of the NWGA Lamb Promotion and Research Committee are: Harold Cohn, chairman, Oregon; John Noh, Idaho; Gerald Hughes, Montana; Robert W. Lockett, Arizona; Paul Etchepare, Colorado; Jack Canning, Texas; and Harold Josendal, Wyoming.

The NWGA lamb promotion fund has been completely depleted, and goals set and contacts made by this committee have been turned over to the American Sheep Producers Council.

In the 80's, Youngsters Gathered Wool to Trade for Candy

WHEN flockmasters first ran their herds on the deserts of Utah, back in the 70's and 80's, the two chief breeds were Cotswolds and Merinos. These sheep did remarkably well, considering the scant forage and the hard winters. However, the Cotswolds lost too much of their long, stringy wool on the brush and shrubs of the desert, and particularly on the trails leading back to the summer ranges before shearing time.

One of the chief pastimes of small-town boys was to follow the herds and gather sacks of wool from brush and fences. This wool could be exchanged at the local store for jelly beans, old-fashioned chocolates, and "lickerish."

WOOL CELLS SEPARATED

(Editor's Note: The January issue of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER carried a statement entitled "The Heart of the Wool Fiber" by Dr. H. P. Lundgren, Head of the Protein Section of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Western Utilization Research Branch at Albany, California. Dr. Lundgren reports that they received a considerable number of favorable comments and letters from readers on that article. The present statement is a follow-up to the January article. It is most significant because it reveals the basis for crimpiness in wool.)

by DR. HAROLD P. LUNDGREN

THE first successful separation from wool of two kinds of cells, called "ortho" and "para," which comprise the heart of the fiber, has recently been achieved at the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Western Utilization Research Branch in Albany, California, by Dr. Wilfred H. Ward and John J. Bartulovich.

These scientists have succeeded in separating the ortho and para cells in quantities large enough to permit study of their chemical composition and properties. This information is needed as a basis for the understanding of differences in quality of wools. There is strong evidence that the crimpiness of wool fibers and also the differences in stability of wools against degradation are related to the proportion, distribution, and chemical composition of the ortho and para cells. With the separated cells now available, the scientists are able to extend scientific knowledge concerning wool qualities.

The method which Ward and Bartulovich use to separate the cells consists of a column of liquid having variable density from top to bottom, into which they place macerated wool. Macerated wool consists of scales and cells. Because the ortho and para cells differ in density, they accumulate in separate layers in the column. It becomes an easy matter, then, to separate the layers, in fact, as easy as to separate cream from milk.

The accompanying illustration A shows a partially macerated wool fiber suitably magnified to show the needle-shaped cells. It is not possible to distinguish the ortho and para cells by appearance; there are no detectable differences in size or shape, but they differ in chemical composition and in density. The separated layers of differ-

ent density are shown in illustration B. The ortho cells are lighter, and have accumulated in the upper layer; the para cells have found a density that supports them in the layer below.

As they occur in wool these cells lie packed tightly together. The ortho cells comprise one layer, and the para cells comprise an adjoining layer. This



FIGURE A

A partially macerated wool fiber. Note the needle-shaped cells.

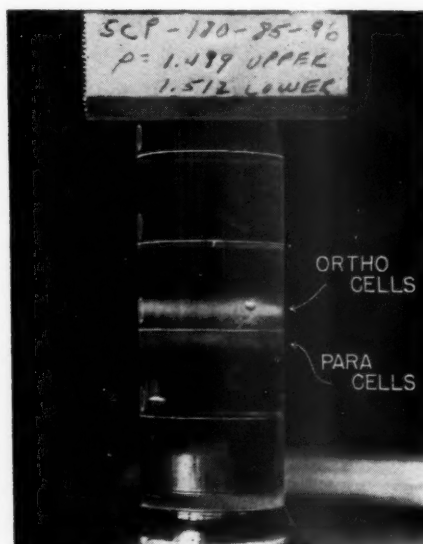


FIGURE B

Ortho cells are lighter and in upper layer, while para cells are heavier.

two-layer arrangement resembles the bimetallic strip of a thermostat. Because the ortho layer is more elastic than the para layer, there tends to be a preferential bending toward the side of the stiffer component and this appears to be the basis for crimpiness of wool.

The scientists are now in a position to study the fiber crimpiness in greater detail. The crimpiness of wool contributes to its bulking power and to its handle, and these are among the most important properties of wool.

NBC-TV Carries Story of Sheep on "Wide, Wide World"

SOME 36 million Americans watched and listened to the story of sheep on the popular nation-wide NBC television broadcast—"Wide, Wide World," on Sunday, March 25.

Scenes of actual sheep raising on a California ranch were featured for nearly 30 minutes of the 90-minute program. Most of the large viewing audience who watched this informative program probably learned more about the sheep industry and its importance than they had heard or read anywhere in their lives before.

Scenes on this totally live telecast included actual shearing and branding, as well as a typical Basque family picnic. The broadcast originated from the John P. Bidegaray and Sagardia Brothers' Ranch near Fresno, California.


Basque sheep herders were shown in their native dress of red berets or "boinas," red sashes or "fatas," red neck kerchiefs, and white shirts and pants—all typical of the Pyrenees homeland. They were shown working and also at the picnic enjoying themselves. Occasionally they drank wine from "botas," and girls sang and danced native Basque folk songs.

Succulent lamb was shown in the barbecue pit and on the tables, together with platters of squab, pots of beans, eggs, and other Basque delights.

The program was arranged through the American Sheep Producers Council with the aid of other sheepmen's organizations, including your National Wool Growers Association. Bob Franklin, Western Division Manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, helped a great deal on the production, as did Bob Lang, secretary, and other members of the California Range Association. Robert L. Bendick, New York City, produces the NBC weekly telecast of "Wide, Wide World."

"MR. LAMB"

gets
specialized
attention
at Armour



At Armour and Company plants and branch houses, you find men with one big interest in life—lambs. Each man is a specialist in one job or another that is concerned only with lambs—nothing else.

One important specialist is the Lamb Buyer. His job is to buy your lambs to keep our packinghouses well supplied—and to pay you the best price we can possibly offer. A specialist, too, is the Head Buyer. He keeps track of the supply and demand for lamb all over the country . . . each day he determines the number of lambs needed to keep each plant busy . . . keeps buyers posted on day-to-day conditions and trends.

Drivers and Sorters specialize in looking after the lambs from the time they are bought until they reach the holding pens before slaughter. They feed and

water the animals if they are held overnight. Other specialists include Butchers, Graders, Shippers, Wool Pullers and Wool Graders—each highly skilled and experienced in his particular job.

Promoting lamb to retailers is a specialized job with Armour Salesmen. By telephone and by personal visits, these specialists do their best to keep retailers supplied with the kind of lamb required for each local outlet.

Yes, at Armour and Company, "Mr. Lamb" is treated with the importance he deserves . . . with the specialized attention of men who take great pride in their work. You may be sure that we will continue to process your lambs with ever-increasing efficiency, and that we will actively promote lamb at both the dealer and consumer levels—for the benefit of all concerned.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY

General Offices • Chicago 9, Illinois

TO AID IN PROMOTING LAMB

Market Research Progresses

by R. M. WALSH
Chief, Market Development Branch
Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA

Speech delivered as part of NWGA
convention lamb panel, January 25,
in Fort Worth, Texas.

MARKET development research now under way in the United States Department of Agriculture is basically designed to make available new kinds of market measurements to lamb growers. The research is tied in closely with the merchandising and promotional activity of the American Sheep Producers Council. Major objectives are, first, to define and characterize the domestic market as an aid in merchandising efforts, and, second, to measure the effectiveness of advertising and sales promotional programs carried out under the direction of the Council.

As most of you know, Section 708 of the National Wool Act of 1954 providing for the advertising and sales promotional activity makes no provision for research. The legislative history of the Act, however, indicates a clear intention for supporting marketing research to be provided by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

To meet the first objective we set out last summer to obtain precise figures on the wholesale distribution of lamb by States and regions. To do this we requested every Federally inspected firm in the country slaughtering 500 head or more of sheep and lambs in 1954 to report data on total shipments for the year, by States of destination. These figures were combined with data provided by our Division of Agricultural Estimates on non-Federally inspected slaughter, and farm slaughter by States. We included all but a negligible amount of total dressed weight of lamb and mutton distributed in the United States in 1954.

Imports and exports of lamb and mutton and changes in stocks from the beginning to the end of the year were small and were disregarded.

Leading Consumption States

We found that on a Statewide basis per capita consumption of lamb and mutton in 1954 was highest in Massachusetts and California with averages of 12.4 and 12.3 pounds per person respectively. The third leading consuming State was New York with an average consumption of 11.5 pounds per person.

Even in the leading consuming States there is probably much variation in consumption rates between cities like Boston, New York, and San Francisco, on the one hand, and the smaller less cosmopolitan communities, on the other. For comparison the United States average consumption in 1954 was 4.6 pounds per person.

New York and California because of their relatively high rates of consumption per person and large populations together accounted for 45 percent of the total quantity of lamb and mutton consumed in the United States in 1954. Massachusetts with a smaller population accounted for an additional 8 percent, so that over half of the total consumption occurred in only three of the 48 States. Over 80 percent of the total consumption occurred in nine States including in addition to those already named Pennsylvania, Illinois, New Jersey, Michigan, Ohio, and Connecticut. It is obvious that in many States consumption of lamb and mutton was extremely low. The lowest rates of consumption per person were in the South, the west north central States, and in the east north central and mountain States with a few exceptions.

A second phase of our research effort to define and characterize the market is being carried out through a survey of some 6,000 retail food stores throughout the country to determine the availability of lamb and mutton and the retail merchandising practices and difficulties found in different parts of the

country, in different groupings of a community size, and in different types and sizes of stores. This survey conducted for the Department of Agriculture by the Bureau of the Census is now nearly completed so far as field work is concerned. We hope to publish results later this year.

Relative Lamb Sales

One of the interesting and rather difficult pieces of information to obtain is the quantitative position of lamb and mutton sales relative to sales of other meat and poultry broken down by the various store categories. This we shall obtain with known degrees of sampling error. Also, we shall report on the availability of lamb and mutton by days and weeks and seasons of the year, the practices followed by the retailer in purchasing wholesale carcasses, half carcasses, and parts together with the difficulties encountered and practices followed in retail selling or otherwise disposing of the less-preferred cuts.

A third phase of our efforts to define and characterize the market for lamb and mutton is represented by a consumer survey we made in Cleveland last June. This is a city where we found that nearly 50 percent of the homemakers interviewed had served lamb or mutton within the past year. About one-sixth of those interviewed served lamb and mutton in the most recent week. A complete report on this study will be published in about two months. Following are some of the highlights of the findings.

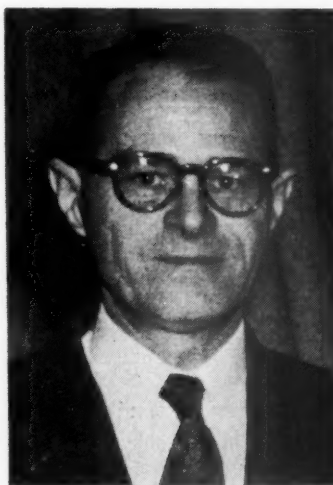
We found that high income families were more likely to be lamb-consumers than low income families. Sixty-two percent of the high income group, 49 percent of the middle income group, and 44 percent of the low income group had served lamb or mutton in the last year.

Of the families serving lamb or mutton about 30 percent had served it less than once a month, 40 percent one to three times per month, and the remaining 30 percent three or more times per month. On the average lamb was served about once every other week.

Top preference among lamb users was for chops, second preference, leg of lamb.

In actual use nine out of every 10 lamb users reported using lamb chops within the past year, six out of 10 had used leg of lamb, three out of 10 used shank of lamb, shoulder roast, and stew meat. Two out of the 10 used breast patties and neck of lamb, and less than one out of 10 used flank of lamb.

Frequency of use also is of some importance. For users, homemakers that served chops served them about 12 times during the past year; that is about once a month. They had served



R. M. WALSH
"Research efforts to define and characterize
markets for lamb."

neck and flank seven to eight times during the year and leg of lamb and stew meat about six times, breast, shank, and shoulder roast about five times, and lamb patties about three times.

Among reasons for non-use of specific cuts, the mention of the lamb roast, for example, brought forth the idea of cost in such terms as "it's too expensive," "too large for my family," "too much waste." The idea of "too much waste" was particularly important to non-users of breast, flank, neck or shank of lamb.

In-Store Displays Helped

Other highlights: The majority of lamb users said they usually decide before going to the store what meats they are going to buy. Nevertheless, lamb displayed in stores appeared to be an important factor in the decision to buy lamb.

Frequent users of lamb were more likely to serve lamb to guests than moderate or infrequent users.

Lamb was served mostly without regard to season, although there is some evidence that the winter (easier to use the oven) and spring (best lamb available) were somewhat preferred over other periods.

Lamb is an everyday food, not necessarily for special occasions. It is used with about every form of vegetable, salad, and seasoning. It is a meat that has no unusual limitation as to its use.

A second major objective of our market development research as previously mentioned is to measure the effectiveness of advertising and sales promotional programs. The consumer survey in Cleveland last June was the first step in this direction. That survey established the incidence of lamb use, frequency of use, preferences, reasons for use and non-use, and so on, against which we will measure change in a repeat survey following the intensive advertising and sales promotional program now planned by the Council for the Cleveland market this coming spring.

We plan to establish two other benchmarks, namely, the seasonal movement of lamb and mutton through wholesale and retail channels in the Cleveland area and actual volume of movement through a representative sample of retail stores before the spring promotional program gets under way. We shall follow up with a second measurement of the volume of movement in the same sample of stores toward the latter part of the intensive promotional period to determine the initial effect of the promotion, and with a third measurement after intensive promotional efforts have tapered off to measure carry-over effects.

Thus, with the benchmark surveys

and the follow-up surveys we hope to be able to give qualitative and quantitative analyses of the results of the advertising and sales promotional efforts. These results should be valuable to the American Sheep Producers

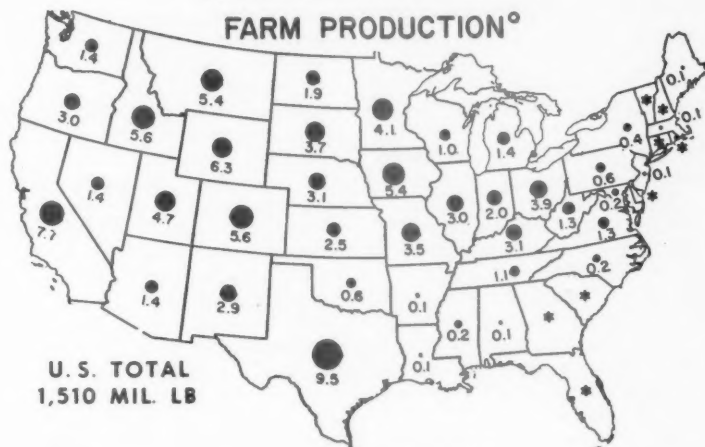
Council and the other interested parties in pointing the way in carrying out and possibly improving further promotional campaigns.

(Continued on page 24.)

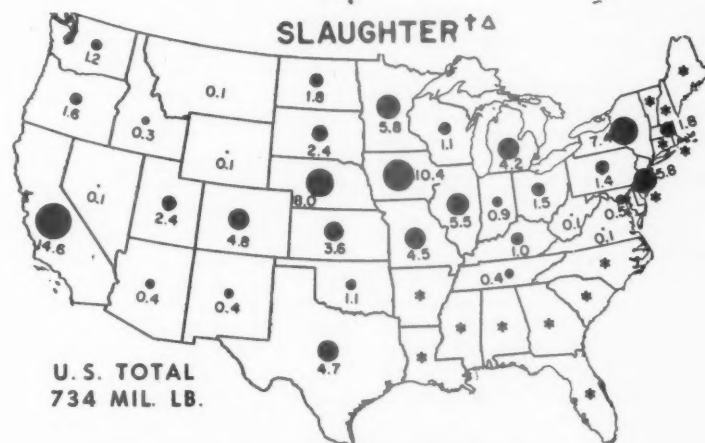
LAMB and MUTTON DISTRIBUTION, 1954

By States, as % of U.S. Total

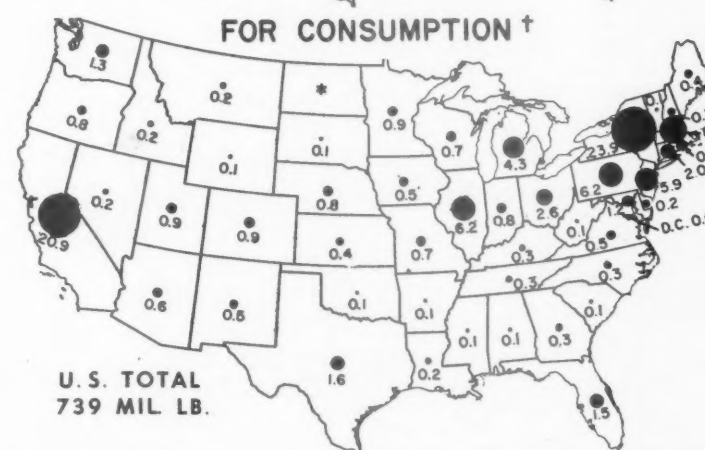
FARM PRODUCTION*



SLAUGHTER†‡



FOR CONSUMPTION†



*LESS THAN .05 PERCENT • LIVELINE † DRESSED WEIGHT ‡ ALL SLAUGHTER INCLUDING FARM

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 3026-54 (1) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

WALSH

(Continued from page 23.)

It is also planned to replicate these measurements with similar consumer and retail store surveys in another region this winter and spring. This replication will be carried out in Sacramento, California, and as in the Cleveland research it will be coordinated with an intensive advertising and sales promotional campaign now planned by the Council for the central valley of California.

Replication of surveys in the far West is expected to reveal regional differences, if any, in reactions of consumers to the various sales appeals. But replication has another important objective: If differences in results of the promotional campaigns as measured by the sample surveys are great, such differences might be ascribed to a fundamentally different regional situation or to difference of method or appeals of the promotional campaigns. Differences might also be accounted for at least in part by deficiencies in the methods of measurement. Therefore, to the market researchers as well as to the promotional agencies great differences, if found, will indicate storm warnings.

If, on the other hand, reasonably good agreement is found between the results in Cleveland and Sacramento, then both the promotional agencies and the marketing research workers will have reason to believe that their methods are basically sound and effective.

Further replication in other major geographic areas probably is desirable both to the promotional and measurement groups. Additional experience undoubtedly will lead to improvements in techniques and to a proper evaluation of the regional problems involved in marketing lamb and mutton to best advantage. We on our part in USDA anticipate that there will be further regional tests, subject of course to the availability of funds and qualified research personnel.

Countervailing Duties On Uruguayan Wools

WON ONE, LOST ONE

THE proposal to lower or remove the countervailing duty of 6 percent on wool tops coming into this country from Uruguay was rejected by the U. S. Treasury late in February.

The Treasury found "no basis for concluding that the Uruguayan wool top subsidy is not being continued at substantially the same rate as heretofore."

On the other side of the ledger, however, the Treasury decided at about that same time that there were no reasons for imposing a countervailing duty on raw wool coming into the United States from Uruguay.

The National Wool Growers Association, as one of its services to the sheep industry, watches very closely currency manipulations, and the granting of subsidies and bounties in wool exporting countries that might have the effect of lowering our tariff. In such instances, it is mandatory under Section 303 of the Tariff Act that additional duties be levied to counteract such reduction.

The National Wool Growers Association has the cooperation of many good friends in Congress in these efforts. As a result of recent requests, spearheaded by your National Association, a study was made of the need for imposing a countervailing duty on Uruguayan raw wool. On March 2, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, David W. Kendall, stated that "considering the range of exchange rates in effect in Uruguay since last September, the rates for greasy or washed wool are not so favorable as to involve the possibility of a subsidy under any method of calculation adopted by us in connection with the Uruguayan multiple exchange system."



Meat-loving dogs love FRISKIES

DOGS NEED MEAT. Friskies contains in convenient dehydrated form all the food value of finest steaks, chops, roasts. Friskies is rich in meat meal, bone meal and liver protein. It is a *complete* diet.

WHEN MIXED according to package directions, 5 pounds of Friskies provide more than 10 pounds of nourishment. Made to the high standards of the Carnation Co. For economy, buy the 25 or 50-lb. sizes.

**Keep your dog
frisky with Friskies!**

**FOR VARIETY
FEED FRISKIES CUBES.**
Same complete nourishment as Friskies Meal, in compressed, bite-size morsels. Nothing to add; not even water!



A CARNATION QUALITY PRODUCT
ALBERS MILLING CO.
DIV. OF CARNATION COMPANY, LOS ANGELES 36, CALIFORNIA

SHEEPMEN'S BOOKS

Allred's PRACTICAL GRASSLAND MANAGEMENT	\$ 5.00
Clawson's WESTERN RANGE AND LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY	5.50
Ensminger's SHEEP HUSBANDRY	4.00
Hopkin's WOOL AS AN APPAREL FIBER	1.50
Hultz & Hill's RANGE SHEEP AND WOOL	4.75
Kammlade's SHEEP SCIENCE	6.50
Klemme's AN AMERICAN GRAZIER GOES ABROAD	2.50
Morrison's FEEDS AND FEEDING	7.00
Newsom's SHEEP DISEASES	7.00
Rice, Andrews & Warwick's BREEDING BETTER LIVESTOCK	6.50
Sampson's RANGE MANAGEMENT	7.50
Saunderson's WESTERN STOCK RANCHING	5.00
Seiden's LIVESTOCK HEALTH ENCYCLOPEDIA	7.50
Stoddart & Smith's RANGE MANAGEMENT	7.50
Wentworth & Towne's SHEPHERD'S EMPIRE	3.50
Wentworth's AMERICA'S SHEEP TRAILS	10.00

For Sale by NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

414 Crandall Building

Salt Lake City 1, Utah

RESEARCH ADVISORY BOARD

MEMBERS of the USDA's Livestock Research and Marketing Advisory Committee at their annual meeting in March listed the following as important research studies needed in the field of animal agriculture: how environmental factors in sheep production affect output of lambs, meat, and wool; determination of the place of animal fats in human nutrition, and the development of more profitable beef cattle.

In the field of livestock-production research, the committee emphasized the importance of initiating studies aimed at control of insect carriers of such livestock diseases as anaplasmosis and blue tongue. Among other high-priority research needs cited by the committee were expanded work on the effects of hormones on the feed efficiency of livestock, and further research on the control of weeds and brush in pastures and on rangelands.

The committee also endorsed expanded research on the chemical composition of forage crops in relation to their nutritive value; investigation of factors affecting the tenderness of meats, including development of better objective methods for measuring meat tenderness; and development of more reliable and convenient methods for objectively determining the palatability of animal products for human food.

Given high priority in the field of marketing research by the committee were studies of the economic effects of Federal meat grading on the production, marketing and consumption of meat products; work to determine the effectiveness of current advertising and promotional programs on retail sales of lamb and mutton; and exploration of existing and potential markets for domestic oils and fats in the production of plasticizers required in the manufacture of plastics.

G. N. Winder, Denver, Colorado, represents sheepmen on this committee.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Studies to determine the food value of meat after cooking and to establish the most desirable range of fatness in beef, pork and lamb were among the top-priority research needs cited by the USDA's Agricultural Food Distribution Research and Marketing Advisory Committee at its annual meeting in Washington, D. C., in March.

Importance of further investigations of food marketing costs, food-handling efficiency in institutional outlets, han-

dling of frozen foods, and the economic aspects of new methods of preserving foods by irradiation were stressed by the committee.

Committee members pointed out that with modern livestock breeding and feeding programs and new concepts of meat cookery, that it is becoming apparent that consumers can have tenderness and flavor in their meat without having animals fattened to the point formerly considered necessary.

Expanded studies of the costs incurred by marketing firms in the processing and movement of agricultural commodities from farms to consumers were asked by committee members.

All Is Not Well With Synthetic Industry

ANOTHER synthetic fiber, "Verel," will compete for position in the textile field this coming October. It has been developed by the Tennessee Eastman Company, a corporate associate of the Eastman Chemical Company.

It is an acrylic fiber similar to such synthetics as DuPont's Orlon. (An acrylic fiber is made by combining coal, limestone, natural gases and similar materials.)

All is not well with the synthetic industry and the introduction of this new fiber will not be helpful. Early this year came reports that synthetics were slipping. Production of spun rayon and acetate fabrics were cut 20 percent between August and December, 1955, and this trend went through the industry. In January DuPont laid off some 200 workers temporarily in one of its nylon plants. Then about the middle of March, the DuPont Company and Chemstrand Corporation cut prices on nylon filament yarn 10 to 22 percent. Dacron prices were also reduced.

Whether or not these reductions will filter through to the retailer is questioned at this time. It is held by some that they will be absorbed by increased conversion costs.

All of this makes one wonder if the consumers have failed to confirm the statement, oft told in millions of dollars' worth of advertising, that these are miracle fibers. Be that as it may, cotton with its new finishes, is giving them a run for their money.

Price reductions in synthetics of course operate against the wool textile business as they widen the price spread between wool fabrics and synthetics.

Dacron blended 50 percent with wool or viscose rayon for summer uniforms of the Air Force is superior to 100 percent wool or synthetic fibers, the results of an Air Force study indicate, according to The Daily News Record of March 7, 1956. The blend held up best, according to the report, in a series of wear tests designed to measure such factors as wrinkle resistance, shape retention, abrasion and heat resistance, quick drying and strength.

Consumption of Apparel Wool Rises 8 Percent

AVERAGE weekly consumption of apparel wool on the woolen and worsted systems during January, 1956, was more than eight percent over the same month in 1955, the U. S. Census Bureau announced on March 2 in a preliminary report.

Total use of apparel wool was 6,096,000 pounds (scoured basis) in January this year as compared with 5,330,000 in January, 1955 and with 5,201,000 pounds in December.

The rise in consumption of apparel wool was accompanied by a decline of 8 percent in use of man-made fibers on the woolen and worsted systems, the report showed. Use of man-made fibers was 737,000 pounds in January and 893,000 pounds a year earlier.

Consumption of all fibers on the woolen and worsted systems averaged 15,051,000 pounds weekly in January, above the year-earlier level of 13,012,000 pounds and the December level of 12,965,000 pounds.

FARM BILL AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENTS introduced by Senator Frank Barrett of Wyoming, providing penalties when either reserve or conservation acreages set aside under the soil bank sections are used for grazing, are included in the Omnibus Farm Bill (S. 3183 now designated as H. R. 12) as it passed the Senate.

The bill also carries an amendment on livestock grading introduced by Senator Wallace Bennett of Utah. This directs the Secretary of Agriculture to make a complete study of the present system of grading beef, veal, lamb and mutton for the purpose of determining whether it serves the best interests of consumers, processors and producers. In making this survey, the Secretary is directed to use the services and facilities of the land grant colleges, wherever practicable. Also, under this amendment the Secretary is to report to Congress his findings with such recommendations as he thinks necessary for the improvement of the present system.

Is It Beneficial To Use the

CORE TEST ON YOUR WOOL?

by JULIUS E. NORDBY

Director, U. S. Sheep Experiment Station and Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Dubois, Idaho in cooperation with the University of Idaho.

IN 1938 and 1939 the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station clips, comprising roughly 40,000 pounds each, were sold on an "estimated shrink" basis.* This was the conventional method of selling grease wool at the time. Although it had been in use for an extensive period, this method did not provide a satisfactory measure of how much clean wool was in the clip. Inasmuch as no one is capable of estimating accurately the clean wool content of grease wool, such a system has the inherent possibilities of bringing about a loss to either the grower or the buyer in every transaction. This is a very significant element when dealing with a commodity that is selling at a relatively high price per pound when compared with other agricultural products.

The apparent lack of accuracy in estimating the clean yield, and thereby the sale value of the two clips above, by the shrink estimate method, was found to have a disturbing influence on the net income to the grower. While this method of selling grease wool was, therefore, not a sound business method, it did characterize more or less what was happening in the selling of wool on an "estimated shrinkage" at that time. But this loss, arising from inadequate field sale facilities, gave birth to an idea—an idea that developed into a solution which doubtless, will earmark the above sales as having had an important influence in stimulating a search for an improved method of marketing grease wool on a clean yield basis.

Since the U. S. Bureau of Customs had been successfully applying a core test for determining the shrink of imported wool that was packaged in bales, it appeared practical to apply research methods in an effort to adapt the core test to grease wool that was packaged in bags, as the problems involved were similar. After considerable effort, in which the clean yield of core samples was compared with the clean mill yield of the entire lot from which the core samples had been drawn, the results indicated very promising possibilities for the test when applied to grease wool in bags.

*"Clean yield" is used in this paper in lieu of "estimated shrink" as a basis for calculating the value of grease wool.

Agricultural experiment stations in the range sheep area undertook to apply a comprehensive research approach in an attempt to further test the adaptation as well as the accuracy of the core test under various field conditions. Federal agencies likewise made valuable contributions to the core test adaptation effort and the marketing problem that was involved.

Out of the sum total of the research effort applied to all grades of wool, produced under very diverse conditions, and involving sheep with various types of wools, the core test has been established as a practical accomplishment for determining the clean yield of bagged grease wool, and millions of pounds of wool are tested each year by this method prior to sale. Moreover, additional millions of pounds of grease wool in the bag are selling to improved advantage in areas in which the core test has influenced the general acceptance for higher clean yield than

AVERAGE WOOL PRICE

THE average price received by growers for shorn wool during the period April, 1955 through January, 1956, was 44 cents per pound. The Crop Reporting Board of the USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service made this statement in connection with its revision of the 1955 wool clip estimate.

Ninety percent of the 1955 clip was estimated sold by the end of January.

If 44 cents should be the average price for the entire marketing year which ends March 31, it would mean that each grower would be entitled to 41 percent of the net profits on the sale of his clip. (The incentive level for the marketing year is 62 cents. The difference between that level and an average market price of 44 cents is 18 cents or 41 percent).

The incentive payment for pulled wool, if the average price for shorn wool should prove to be 44 cents, would be 72 cents per hundred pounds of unshorn lambs sold for slaughter. Under the prescribed formula the producer would get 80 percent of the 18-cent payment on five pounds of wool for every 100 pounds of such lamb sold. the grease wool was formerly thought to contain.

A very striking example of the influence which has come from the effort

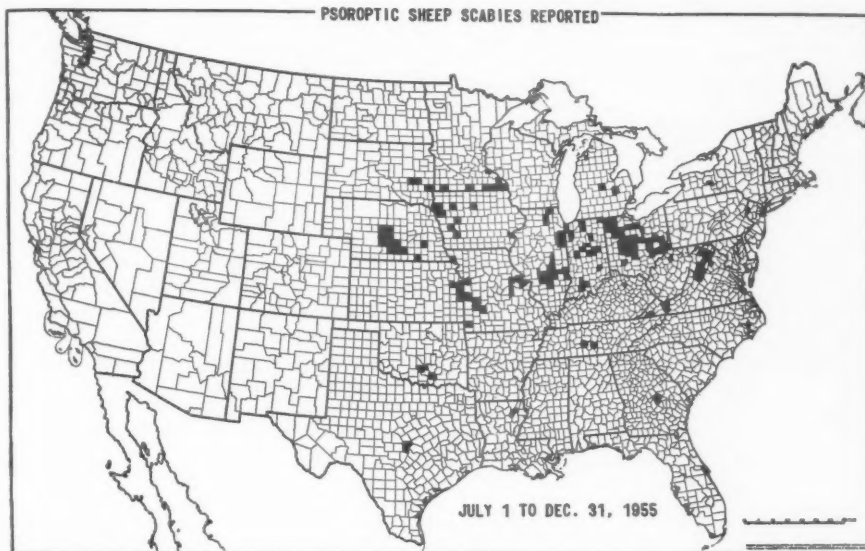
to adapt the core test for determining the statewide clean yield of wool is noted in the March 1955 Montana Wool Grower Magazine in which the author, Mr. James Drummond, Supervisor of the Montana Wool Laboratory, points out that from 1936 to 1946, prior to full acceptance of the core test for clean yield studies in Montana, the average wool price per pound for Montana was never higher than 18th among the other States. However, from 1947 to 1953 the average price of Montana grease wool ranked first for three years, second for two years, fourth for one year, and eleventh for one year, the latter rank occurring before the full influence of tests for clean yield had become recognized all over the State. In 1941 the average "shrink" in the State was estimated at 63 percent (clean yield 37 percent). In 1950 after the influence of the core test had become felt, it was established that Montana wools were higher in clean yield than had been recognized by the wool trade, and the statewide estimate of shrink had been worked down to 57 percent (43 percent clean yield), a difference of 6 percent.

The core test has brought to our attention that any loss that accrues from an error in determining clean yield is a net loss. The following example of the influence that an underestimation of clean wool has on the net income is worthy of consideration: For instance, if the clean yield is estimated to be 40 percent, as the basis for a grease price offer, and the grower finds by test that the clean yield is 45 percent, he calculates that at 40 percent he would have four pounds of clean wool to sell for every 10 pound fleece, and at 45 percent he would have 4.5 pounds of clean wool, a difference of 50 cents per each 10-pound fleece when clean wool is selling at \$1 per clean pound.

If he now assumes that the fleece has cost him \$3 to produce he notes that his net profit, if he sells at 40 percent clean weight will be \$1, whereas, if he sells on the basis of 45 percent clean weight his net profit will be \$1.50. Thus he has increased his net income by 50 percent—a reality that carries a punch!

It is convenient when calculating the influence of shrink differences on net income to keep in mind that when wool is selling at \$1 per pound (clean basis) each percent in overestimation or underestimation of the clean yield affects the grease value per pound by one cent. In the example just cited a five percent difference in shrink would mean fifty cents for a 10-pound fleece. It may prove to be a difference between profit and loss for the year, to know how much clean wool is in the bag before the sale is made. The core test method is now available for that purpose.

SHEEP SCABIES APPEARS IN MORE FLOCKS IN 1955



THE map shown above is part of the semi-annual report of the Animal Disease Eradication Branch of the Agricultural Research Service of the USDA. A comparison with the report for the same period in 1954 reveals that scabies was found in the same number of States (20), Dr. James L. Hourigan reports, but the number of infected flocks has increased approximately 52 percent and the number of counties involved has moved upward by 31 percent. In addition, sheep scabies was diagnosed and mites demonstrated in 33 consignments of sheep received in public stockyards under the supervision of the Animal Disease Eradication Branch.

The National Wool Growers Association is greatly concerned over this report. Its all-out fight against scabies seems to be a losing one, or at least stalemated. Executive Secretary Marsh, currently in Washington, is looking into the matter and the results of his conference with Department officials may be received in time for this issue.

The NWGA took the lead in initiating the fight against this disease early in 1951. A gathering in Salt Lake City in May of that year drew livestock sanitary officials from 18 States and USDA officials from Washington. A year ago, March 1, 1955, at the request of the NWGA, the scabies problem was again considered by State livestock sanitary officials and Federal veterinarians in

a Chicago conference. The Department of Agriculture was then developing a program looking toward the complete eradication of this disease—which can and must be done. For so long as scabies exists anywhere, it is a constant threat to sheep flocks everywhere.

The detail on the 20 States in which scabies was diagnosed the latter half of 1955 is as follows:

State	No. of Infected Flocks	No. of Sheep
Georgia	1	26
Illinois	19	1,041
Indiana	21	978
Iowa	11	918
		Goats 4
Kansas	10	608
Kentucky	1	42
Louisiana	2	56
Michigan	2	234
Minnesota	12	1,254
Missouri	30	1,566
Nebraska	16	1,608
New Jersey	1	14
New York	1	1
Ohio	63	4,616
Oklahoma	2	160
South Dakota	3	438
Texas	1	120
Tennessee	5	268
Virginia	19	1,025
West Virginia	6	432
	226	15,409

STANCO SALT

PLAIN VARIETIES
TRACE — MINERALIZED
6% PHOSPHORUS T-M
10% PHENOTHIAZINE T-M

Ask Your Feed Dealer

STANSBURY SALT COMPANY, INC.
Salt Lake City 4, Utah



Protect Lambs

from
ENTEROTOXEMIA
commonly known as

"Overeating Disease" or
"Pulpy Kidney Disease,"

in feed lots, wheat pastures
and lambing down of grain
or pea fields.

Immunize by vaccinating with



FRANKLIN

CLOSTRIDIUM PERFRINGENS Type D BACTERIN

Losses of young lambs suckling
ewes that are grazing on rich
pasture have, experimentally,
been lessened by the use of Cl.
Perfringens Bacterin on the
ewes about a month before
lambing.

Available at Franklin Drug Store
Dealers in nearly all trading centers.
Full information it set forth in the new
free Franklin catalog and a special new
leaflet. Both sent free upon request.

O. M. FRANKLIN SERUM CO.

Denver Kansas City Wichita
Amarillo Ft. Worth Marfa El Paso
Alliance Montgomery Salt Lake City
Los Angeles Portland Billings Calgary

FRANKLIN
VACCINES AND SUPPLIES

Wherever There's Livestock
There's Need for Franklin's

Fight cancer



with a
checkup



and a
check!



**American
Cancer
Society**

JOHNSON APPOINTED CHIEF

Dr. Howard W. Johnson has been appointed chief of the Animal Disease and Parasite Research Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service, according to Research Administrator Byron T. Shaw.

Dr. Johnson has served as acting chief of the branch since September 1, when Dr. B. T. Simms, former chief, was appointed director of livestock research for the A.R.S. Previously Dr. Johnson was assistant chief of the Pathological Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry and also director of the Animal Disease Station at USDA's Agricultural Research Center in Beltsville, Maryland.

SOUTH AFRICAN PREDATOR

South African wool growers, long troubled by attacks on their flocks from jackals, have been warned to expect increasing danger from baboons.

The director of nature conservation in the Transvaal Provincial Administration, T. J. Steyn, predicts that baboons will in time compete with the jackal in destructiveness. Reports from Eastern Cape Province state that baboons are killing large numbers of sheep in the mountains of the Graaf-Reinet district, one of the main wool producing areas.

'56 "FEEDING PRACTICES"

The 1956 edition of "Feeding Practices," published annually by the National Cottonseed Products Association as a service to livestock and poultry producers, pays tribute to those whose successful experience helps to guide the progress of practical production.

"Successful experience serves, not to restrict us to methods of the past, but rather as a living guide and inspiration for the future and a worthy measure of the value of new practices," says A. L. Ward, National Cottonseed Products Association educational director, in announcing the new edition of the bulletin.

The 40-page bulletin gives specific feeding recommendations for each class of livestock. Feeding pictures are used liberally to illustrate suggested feeding and management practices. The cover is printed in color.

Readers of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER may obtain free copies of the bulletin from cotton oil mills or by ordering direct from the Educational Service, 618 Wilson Building, Dallas 1, Texas.

Early 1956 Lamb Crop Drops 2 Percent Lower

P RINCIPAL early lamb States estimate the 1956 early spring lamb crop to be about 2 percent below last year, according to the USDA's Crop Reporting Board.

The smaller early lamb crop is due to a smaller number of breeding ewes. The percentage of ewes lambing early this season is about the same as last year. The number of breeding ewes was down from a year ago in Texas, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. In the rest of the early lamb States ewe numbers were the same or larger than a year ago.

California, the leading early lamb State, and Texas showed a lower percentage of ewes lambing early than a year ago, while in other States, the percentage of early lambs was the same or larger than last year. The 1956 lambing percentage (lambs saved per 100 ewes) is about the same as a year ago in the early lambing States.

Mild, open weather in most areas, except the Pacific Northwest, has been favorable for early lambing and holding down losses. The feed situation has also been favorable in most sections. Some supplemental feeding has been done to maintain condition of ewes and promote growth of lambs, but carry-over stocks of feed have been ample in most areas.

New feed prospects are slow and uncertain in some important producing areas. New feed prospects are most favorable in Idaho and California. The outlook is less favorable in Texas, Washington and Oregon.

In the Southeastern States, the number of early lambs saved is larger than a year ago due to a larger number of ewes lambing and also a higher proportion lambing earlier than a year ago. In the Pacific Northwest the early lamb crop is only slightly larger than a year ago.

PARITY & AVERAGE PRICES FEBRUARY 15, 1956

Parity	Average Price
Wool 59.9c	40.2c (1)
Lamb \$23.20	\$17.70 (2)
(1) 67 percent of parity	
(2) 76 percent of parity	

AGILE ATOMS — FOR PEACE

Radiation Studies Prove Valuable

AMAZING findings are being recorded at various U. S. research institutes with the use of radioactive particles and atomic energy—energy for peace and agricultural productivity and food preservation—not for destruction.

Radiation sterilization of foods promises to revolutionize food preservation. Experimental treatment of foods such as meat, dairy products, vegetables and flour with low doses of radiation has resulted in extended storage life of the foods. Meat can be stored for several weeks after such treatment.

The radiations also serve as growth inhibitors to eliminate or delay potato and onion sprouting.

Radiation which can make monsters of live animals is helping create super strains of plants. Among those in the works: disease-resistant oats that scientists say may save as much as 125 million bushels annually, and corn with more ears per stalk.

Atomic radiation is being used in other experiments to stunt the life of insects and so rid farmers of pests. Insecticides and fungicides are also being developed with the use of this radiation which the University of Minnesota estimates might boost yields of many crops 25 to 30 percent.

Mutations of both plants and animals are now possible through radiation genetics. It may take many years to develop favorable mutations in animals, but with fast-growing plants, mutations may be produced in comparative short order. And, of course, some of the mutations are desirable from man's standpoint. A mutation, for instance, that would result in six ears of corn on a stalk which normally produces three would be a beneficial mutation for man no matter how much that stalk differed from normal.

Agricultural scientists at the University of Minnesota used radiation to produce a new spring wheat variety which is highly resistant to 15-B rust, a type that annually causes much damage in wheat fields.

One Atomic Energy Commission researcher enthused: "Seeds may be tailored to almost any specific set of conditions."

Direct radiation is also being used to combat insects. The USDA launched the first concentrated attack on an insect pest in 1954 on Curacao, a Dutch-owned island off Venezuela. Here screw worm flies which lay their eggs under the hides of cattle were a serious threat to the health of farm animals.

The Department radiated millions of male flies, making them sterile. Then it set them free over the island at a rate of up to 400 per square mile each week for several months.

At first the competition between the fertile and the sterile males for the females (who mate only once in their life) was intense. But in time, the sterile males won out, for the number of hatching eggs declined steadily. A USDA check last summer turned up not one case of screw worm infection among the island's domestic animals.

Screw worm fly damage costs U. S. farmers in the South and Southwest an estimated \$20 million annually. Discussions are under way toward repeating the Curacao experiment in Florida.

Many more projects are under way using radioactive isotopes, or minute particles of radioactive matter as tracers. In this research a substance is "tagged" or made radioactive. Then, geiger counters or sensitive films are used to trace movement of the atoms through bodies of animals or plants,

revealing how animals or plants react to the substances.

In other experiments chickens are clucking contentedly beside troughs of radioactive feed. Traced through the hens, this feed reveals what a hen needs to pep up her egg laying. Similar tests are being run on the relation of different foods to sheep productivity.

Today about 40 college experimental farms, the USDA, and 150 A. E. C. projects are applying atomic energy to agricultural uses. Private concerns in atomic-agricultural research include such diverse outfits as E. I. DuPont; McCurdy & Sons, Fremont, Iowa, seed producer; General Electric and A. M. Todd Co., Kalamazoo, Michigan, edible oils firm.

THE ALL NEW
HOME on the RANGE



SHEEP
CAMP
TRAILER
NOW
AVAILABLE

Come In
or Write

TWO BED * * * NEW CHASSIS

Ahlander Mfg. Company
490 So. University Ave., Provo, Utah

ONE SHOT KILLS BOTH TAPEWORMS AND COMMON STOMACH WORMS



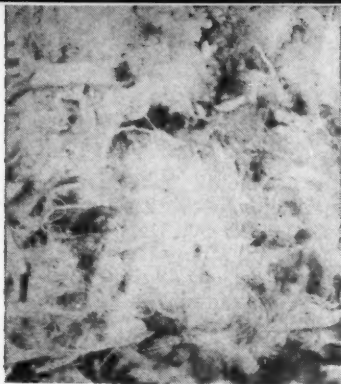
Actual scientific research proves that DR. ROGERS' SPECIAL FORMULA DRENCH reaches worm infected digestive organs of sheep in sufficient quantities to be lethal against known intestinal parasites including: Lesser stomach worms, bankrupt worms and wire worms. Get the best . . . DR. ROGERS' SPECIAL FORMULA DRENCH. It has been proved to be better in actual field tests and in drenching over 34 million sheep.

Dr. Rogers' SPECIAL FORMULA DRENCH

TEXAS PHENOTHIAZINE CO.

BOX 4186

FORT WORTH, TEXAS



REPORT: March Wool Market

Cloudy Situation Exists; Little Contracting Done

March 23, 1956

APPARENTLY you can believe anything you want to about the present wool market situation. Reports are very conflicting. Some eastern trade papers say that most of the better clips are being sold in the West as fast as shorn. Other market observers say that while many buyers are in the field, growers are holding firmly to their ideas of the value of their clips and not accepting offers made. Little, if any, contracting appears to have been done except on clips to be shorn within a few weeks.

One can not of course, contradict the fact that the Boston market has been very quiet. Here again no conclusive answers are available. One reason advanced is the lack of spot wools; another, that topmakers are going through a period of digestion (some say "indigestion") following their recent heavy purchases, and have no urgent need for stocks.

The statement is also made that there is less demand for fabrics just now and everyone is waiting for new orders. A weak futures market is also listed as one of the reasons for inactivity. Of course, to these reasons must be added the idea expressed in some market reports that topmakers feel prices will be lower when the shearing becomes more general in producing areas. It is undoubtedly safe to assume they will work toward that end.

The sales of stockpile wools went into some kind of reverse in March. On bids covering 6,276,000 pounds received March 5, only 626,000 pounds were sold. The sales included, it is said, many small lots that were not sold in the previous sale and only small quantities of the principal grades of greasy, shorn

wools. Details of sales on graded territory and original bag Texas wools are shown in the table.

While some trade papers had headlined the fact that prices were lower, it was brought out that it was very difficult to compare prices with those of the previous sale. Instances of slight changes were noted; graded half-blood, territory staple and good French sold at \$1.251, compared with \$1.251 to \$1.261 in the previous sale. Territory half-blood staple and good French 48/50s brought \$1.06 as against \$1.07 to \$1.125. These slight price variations might be due to differences in wool quality.

In the second week only 154,000 pounds were sold. Bids were received on five million pounds. Prices were unchanged. Included in the sale was one lot of 98,947 pounds of original bag Texas fall wool, average to short, that sold at \$1.005 to \$1.055. This price was a little higher than that paid for the same type of wool the first week of March.

Approximately 470,000 pounds of wool were sold the third week of March by the CCC. Bids were received on about 3,400,000 pounds. For the first three weeks of March about 1,250,000 pounds were sold. Since the program started, November 1, 1955, some 26,168,000 pounds have been sold.

Included in the third week's sales were 10,386 pounds of fine, staple and good French, graded territory wools at \$1.32; 244,077 pounds of quarter-blood staple and good French 50/54's graded fleece wools at \$1.001 to \$1.003, and 42,759 pounds of quarter-blood staple and good French 48/50's graded fleece at 97 to 99½ cents.

March 5th Sales

DESCRIPTION

Graded Territory

DESCRIPTION	Quantity Sold (Pounds)
½ Blood, Staple and Good French.....	8,829
¾ Blood, Short French and Clothing.....	54,092
¼ Blood, Staple and Good French 48/50s.....	36,871
¼ Blood, Average French 48/50s.....	2,665
¼ Blood, Short French and Clothing 48/50s.....	4,035
Low ¼.....	33,167

Original Bag Texas

12 Months—Average and Good French.....	18,201
Fall—Best Length.....	56,372
Fall—Average to Short.....	30,039

Sales Price Range (Clean Basis)
(Before Discounts, If Any)

\$1.251
.85 -1.06
1.06
1.00
.90
.955- .97
1.35 -1.372
1.11 -1.121
1.002

The other wools making up the total were scoured shorn and scoured pulled wools.

The same causes for general inactivity in the Boston market might also apply in connection with the Commodity Credit Corporation sales. From the prices paid in the March sales it seems apparent that the CCC has not lowered its upset prices. Rumors, of course, have been current that the CCC would have to lower its prices in order to sell the 6¼ million pounds this month. To squelch that rumor William B. Bliss, Director of the Boston CSS Commodity office, made this statement in his report of the second week's sale: "Under the competitive bid wool sales program no more than 6,225,000 pounds may be sold in any one month. There is, however, no obligation on the part of CCC to sell any particular quantity in one month."

There is support for the belief that the present inactivity in the domestic market at Boston is only a temporary affair. While foreign markets eased somewhat early in the month, they developed strength as the month moved along. On March 21 cables from Australia reported that prices at all centers were fully steady on best levels under broader support from Japan. Western European interests were also strong competitors. Crossbred wools sold that day at Napier, New Zealand were up 2½ percent above recent sales. Prices were holding steady in South Africa and no change was reported in South America.

The foreign auctions, as is customary, will recess for Easter and resume again on April 9.

The strengthening of foreign markets has been reflected in the domestic futures markets. Perhaps it will be passed on to the raw wool market.

ARIZONA:

Since shearing started in Arizona, it is reported the bulk of the wool has been sold. Sales of 14 clips were reported up to the middle of March at these prices: 42¾ cents, 43¼ cents, 43½ cents (two clips), 44 cents, 44¼ cents, 45 cents (two clips), 45¼ cents, 46¼ cents, 46½ cents, 47 cents, 48½ cents, 48½ cents. These wools were estimated to have clean, landed Boston, values up to \$1.37.

CALIFORNIA:

Wool top manufacturers and other wool manufacturers were active in areas where shearing was under way. In the Bakersfield section prices paid range from 38.18 cents to 46¼ cents. In the San Joaquin Valley numerous sales were made at 39¼ cents up to 45½ cents at Los Banos, 47½ cents was reported paid for new clips.

COLORADO:

From 40 to 45 cents was reported paid for 1956 wool from several farm flocks in the San Luis Valley. New crop lamb's wool in northern Colorado was said to be selling in a 38- to 43-cent range the first week of March. Later in the month the Hotchkiss pool of 115,000 pounds was sold at 48 cents.

IDAHO:

The following sales were reported made in Idaho during the first two weeks of March:

2200 fleeces at 41½ cents
8500 fleeces at 42 cents
1000 fleeces at 42 cents
6000 fleeces at 43 cents
4000 fleeces at 44 cents
6000 fleeces at 46 cents
6500 fleeces at 46½ cents

Also, 25,000 fleeces of farm flock wool were sold as a pool at 45½ cents.

MONTANA:

The contracting of 1500 fleeces of ewe wool at 45 cents in the grease is the only item we have from Montana. This Alzada flock was to be shorn early in March.

NEW MEXICO:

Around 300,000 pounds of mostly fine wool of the new clip was reported sold at Roswell at 32 to 52½ cents in the grease, f.o.b. The estimated clean prices for the best length wools is \$1.30.

OREGON:

The J. M. Coon Wool Company of Portland reported these sales made from February 8 to March 16: 44,800 pounds of quarter blood at \$1.07, clean basis; 6600 pounds of original bag fine wool at \$1.28, clean basis; and 35,000 pounds of original bag fine at a grease price of 45.57 cents.

SOUTH DAKOTA:

Half a million pounds of 1953 and 1954 wools were cleaned up at Newell about the middle of February, the fine at \$1.30 and the half at \$1.20. These wools net growers from 48 to 50 cents.

Thirty-five hundred fleeces which are now being shorn (usually shearing of ewes does not take place in this area until June) were sold during the second week on a core test, delivered Boston. It is estimated the grease price, landed Boston, will be 59 cents to 60 cents, and agreement was reached that all marketing costs would be six cents per pound. This should net the grower 53 to 54 cents at his shipping point.

In the fleece wool area in eastern South Dakota and Minnesota from 40 to 42 cents was being paid growers for

best wools. In Iowa, prices were at the same level except in the southeast corner where up to 45 cents was being paid for choice wools bought, reportedly, on speculation.

TEXAS:

Little activity is reported in Texas, due apparently to the fact that there is little wool available. Practically all of the desirable 1955 wools have been sold and shearing of new wools is said to be slow.

WASHINGTON:

Shearing is just starting in Washington and no wools have been sold outright so far. Two clips, however, were reported to have been sent to the scouring mills to be worked out on a clean, scoured basis, but the price has not been made public.

WYOMING:

Sales of early shorn wools in the Big Horn Basin the week of March 5 were reported as follows: 12,000 fleeces at 41 to 48½ cents, f.o.b.; 4500 fleeces at 45⅓ cents; 2200 fleeces at 47½ cents.

In the Buffalo area 10,000 fleeces were purchased by one dealer at 40 cents and a Gillette clip brought 45 cents. Both of these clips were to be shorn in April.

There were also some sales reported of old wools at Casper and Rock Springs the first ten days of the month. They included 80,000 pounds at 38 cents, 45,000 pounds at 38½ cents, 55,000 pounds at 40 cents, and 15,000 pounds at 40¼ cents. Some other sales were also made from 38 to 40 cents. All of these prices were on a delivered Boston basis. Some 43,000 pounds of Rock Springs 1955 wool, graded fine, brought 34½ cents f.o.b.

DOMESTIC WOOL QUOTATIONS ON THE OPEN MARKET AT BOSTON

Week Ending March 23, 1956

	CLEAN BASIS			GREASE EQUIVALENTS BASED UPON								
	PRICES			ARBITRARY SHRINKAGE PERCENTAGES (3)								
			%				%				%	
GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS (1)												
Fine:												
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	\$1.26—1.30	56		\$.55—	.57	59	\$.52—	.53	64	\$.45—	.47	
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.20—1.25	55		.54—	.56	60	.48—	.50	65	.42—	.44	
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing....	1.10—1.15	56		.49—	.51	61	.43—	.45	66	.38—	.39	
One-half Blood:												
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.20—1.25	51		.59—	.61	54	.55—	.58	57	.52—	.54	
*Ave. to Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.10—1.15	52		.53—	.55	55	.50—	.52	58	.46—	.48	
Three-eighths Blood:												
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.10—1.15	48		.57—	.60	51	.54—	.56	54	.51—	.53	
*Ave. French Combing.....	1.05—1.10	49		.54—	.56	52	.50—	.53	55	.47—	.50	
One-quarter Blood:												
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.05—1.10	46		.57—	.59	48	.55—	.57	50	.53—	.55	
*Ave. French Combing.....	.95—1.00	47		.50—	.53	49	.49—	.51	51	.47—	.49	
Low Quarter Blood.....	.95—1.00	41		.56—	.59	43	.54—	.57	45	.52—	.55	
*Common & Braid.....	.90— .95	40		.54—	.57	42	.52—	.55	44	.51—	.53	

ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY WOOLS

Fine:												
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.25—1.30	57		.54—	.56	59	.51—	.53	61	.49—	.51	
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.20—1.25	59		.49—	.51	61	.47—	.49	63	.44—	.46	

ORIGINAL BAG TEXAS WOOLS (2)

Fine:												
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.40—1.45	54		.64—	.67	58	.59—	.61	62	.53—	.55	
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.35—1.40	55		.61—	.63	59	.55—	.57	63	.50—	.52	
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing.....	1.20—1.25	57		.52—	.54	61	.47—	.49	65	.42—	.44	
*8 Months (1" and over).....	1.20—1.25	55		.54—	.56	58	.50—	.53	61	.47—	.49	
*Fall (% and over).....	1.10—1.15	56		.49—	.51	59	.45—	.47	62	.42—	.44	

(1) Wools grown in the range areas of Washington, Oregon, the intermountain States, including Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. These wools cover a wide range in shrinkage and color.

(2) Wools grown in the range areas of Texas, mostly bright in color and moderate in shrinkage except in the panhandle where they are considerably darker in color and heavier in shrinkage.

(3) In order to assist in estimating greasy wool prices, clean basis, market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages quoted. (Prices determined in this manner are largely nominal.)

*Estimated price. No sale reported.

CULL THOSE DRY EWES

If they don't lamb within two years, they probably won't. Mark them during lambing.

by EARL L. WIGGINS
United States Department of
Agriculture,¹

THE results of a study conducted by the U. S. Sheep Experiment Station show that when ewes that have been "dry" (failed to have a lamb) for two years are retained and bred again the third year their reproductive performance is far below that of similar ewes that have been producing regularly.

This study was initiated in 1953 to determine the nature and causes of reproductive failure in ewes that had failed to lamb for two consecutive years. The Station ewes had been exposed to known fertile rams for 30 to 35 days (pen breeding) each year and in addition part of them had been subsequently exposed to rams whose semen was judged to be of reasonably high quality for an additional period of 10 to 14 days (range breeding). In 1954 and 1955, two-year-dry ewes that had been managed in about the same way were obtained from the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station for inclusion in the study.

Table 1 shows that most of the ewes were quite young at the time they became "two-year-drys." As a matter of fact two-thirds of them were three years old, that is they had never produced a lamb, and 83 percent were four years old or younger.

Each fall the two-year-dry Station ewes were removed from the flock at culling time about September 20. At the same time another group of ewes of similar ages and breeding that had been removed from the flock for reasons other than low reproduction (mostly ewes with unsound udders), were sorted out and placed with the "dry" ewes to serve as controls. Ewes obtained from the Montana Agricultural Station were handled similarly, that

is, Montana "drys" were paired with Montana "controls" at the beginning of the experiment. All ewes were then pasture bred for a period of 18 days except that no ewes were allowed to be bred at more than one heat period. The allotment of rams varied from seven to 10 ewes per ram. The ewes were slaughtered about 30 days after the rams were removed, or about 30 to 48 days after breeding, in a packing plant at Ogden, Utah (Swift and Company). The complete reproductive tracts were recovered and examined as soon as possible after slaughter.

Only 35 percent of the 71 ewes that had been dry the two previous years had normal embryos at the time of slaughter as shown in table 2. An additional 13 percent were pregnant but some of the embryos were already dead and the others were in such condition that it appeared quite unlikely that they would survive to term.

Control Ewes Normal

In contrast, 82 percent of the control ewes had normal embryos. This figure for control ewes might seem somewhat low but it is emphasized that these ewes were bred at only one heat period. Normal practice in most flocks, however, would allow practically all ewes not settling at the first breeding an opportunity to be bred again and some might be bred more than two times.

Even if all ewes having normal embryos at the time of slaughter were able to maintain their pregnancies and deliver normal lambs at term, the per-

centage of ewes lambing in the two-year-dry group could be only 35 percent or less than one-half that of the control group.

Twenty-five percent of the "dry" ewes were classified as non-pregnant but anatomically normal at the time of slaughter while only 11 percent of the control ewes were so classified. A ewe would be placed in this category for one of two reasons. Fertilization might have failed to occur for reasons not apparent upon microscopic examination of the genital tract. Or, if fertilization did occur, it was followed by such early embryonic death that all signs of pregnancy had disappeared by the time the ewe was slaughtered.

Twenty-seven percent of the two-year-dry ewes had abnormalities of the reproductive organs which would have prevented fertilization from occurring. Only one of the 45 control ewes was found to have such an abnormality. This figure of 27 percent is of special significance in view of the fact that the abnormalities in these ewes were of such a nature that recovery of normal function was either impossible or extremely unlikely. This means that even if all the ewes with anatomically normal reproductive tracts could, with special treatment be made to produce lambs (which is extremely unlikely) the percentage of ewes producing lambs would still be only 73 percent which, of course, is quite low.

Drys Should Be Culled

These results indicate that ewes which have been dry for two years should be culled. However, unless special steps are taken they will practically never be culled in normal practice. First of all the results indicate that most of them will be young ewes and will not, therefore, be culled for age. Since they haven't been under the strain of lactation they will usually be among the larger, fatter, more attractive ewes in the flock. This materially reduces their chances of being culled for low merit. Neither will they be culled for having unsound udders.

Therefore, some means of identifying dry ewes must be worked out in flocks where individual ewes are not ordinarily identified or where lamb production records are not kept on individual ewes. This could be done with paint marks (which would have to be renewed from time to time) or with ear tags or ear marks. At lambing time each year the dry ewes could be cut out and marked and any that had been dry previously could either be disposed of immediately or marked for disposal after shearing or in the fall at normal culling time.

Table 1.
AGES OF EWES AT THE TIME THEY
BECAME 2-YEAR-DRYS

Age of Ewe	No. of Ewes	Percent of all 2-year-dry ewes	Cumulative percentage
3	48	68	68
4	11	15	83
5	5	7	90
6	4	6	96
7	1	1	97
8	2	3	100
ALL	71	100

¹U. S. Sheep Experiment Station and Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service, USDA, Dubois, Idaho, in cooperation with the University of Idaho.

²The author wishes to express his appreciation to Professor J. L. Van Horn and the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station for making available part of the ewes used in this study; to Swift and Company, Ogden, Utah for their assistance and cooperation in slaughtering the ewes and to personnel of the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station for assistance in recovering and examining the reproductive tracts.

Table 2.
FINDINGS AT AUTOPSY OF 2-YEAR-DRY AND CONTROL EWES

Year	Kind of ewes	Total No. of ewes	Pregnant		Non-pregnant		Normal No.	Abnormal No.	Normal %	Abnormal %
			Normal No.	%	Normal No.	%				
1953	2-year-drys	19	11	58	1	5	5	26	2	11
	Controls	10	10	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
1954	2-year-drys	29	11	38	6	21	8	27	4	14
	Controls	22	18	82	1	5	3	14	0	0
1955	2-year-drys	23	3	13	2	9	5	22	13	56
	Controls	13	9	29	1	8	2	15	1	8
ALL	2-year-drys	71	25	35	9	13	18	25	19	27
	Controls	45	37	82	2	4	5	11	1	2

Heavy Lamb Price Drop Brings Packer Reply

HEAVY lambs marketed at the beginning of each year are often discounted in price for being too big. Concern over this lamb pricing matter brought the following letter from Swift and Company's Garland Russell.

February 20, 1956

Mr. Stewart Kern, President
Imperial Valley Lamb Feeders Association
235 J. Street
Brawley, California

Dear Stewart:

It has been called to my attention by our buyers in the Imperial Valley that some feeders there have questioned Swift & Company's approach of trying to buy lambs according to their relative value. To avoid any misunderstanding, we are writing you to outline in principle our views on the matter.

For some time, Swift & Company has adhered to the sound principle that classes of lambs should sell at a price directly in proportion to their value in meat and by-products. As you know the value of the various classes is determined by several factors, such as, quality, finish, conformation, weight, and the amount and value of wool. The relative importance of these factors changes from time to time, depending on the supply and demand situation.

At this time of year one of the strong determining factors governing the value of lambs is weight. Lamb feeders in the Imperial Valley are more fortunate than feeders in many other areas, since they have for their principal market, Los Angeles, where weight is less of a factor than in most dressed markets. Yet, the USDA reports for last week show that on the Los Angeles market, lamb over 50 pounds, dressed weight, averaged two cents less on a pound basis than lambs of somewhat lighter weight.

Swift & Company firmly believes that this preference for lighter weight lambs on the dressed market should be reflected in the live selling price. In other words, lambs—like other classes of livestock—should be bought and sold on their merit. Otherwise, if this is not practiced, the lamb feeder who tailors his livestock production to consumer preference is being penalized, while the man who produces less desirable kinds benefits.

We believe that it is the duty of meat packers to try to relate to livestock pro-

ducers the preference of the consumer. This can only be accomplished through prices at the market place.

We certainly can all agree that the livestock and meat industry, including lamb feeders, are going through some rather difficult times. It is important, however, that the industry does not blame sound market practices for trouble of an economic nature. For several months, meat production has been too great to move into consumer channels at satisfactory price levels.

The policy as outlined above has been the basis of our operation for a number of years. It is true that our execution of it has at times been imperfect, partially because of a lack of understanding. We cannot lose sight of the fact that it takes two to make a trade, and in the long run it is the seller who will dictate the method of selling. We sincerely believe that it is to the long term interest of lamb feeders to sell lambs based on their relative value.

Because of the importance that we place on this subject we are sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Wing and to others.

I sincerely hope this letter will give a better understanding of Swift & Company's position.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Garland Russell

VEL, VEL, NOTHING MEASURES UP TO WOOL

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER
414 Crandall Building
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Editor:

While visiting some friends from Sitka, Alaska recently, our conversation turned to the sheep industry. Our friends told us of a Norwegian fisherman in Sitka who was shopping for all wool underwear. The clerk was trying to sell a blend which he insisted was better.

The old fisherman remained firm and told the clerk, "No matter how cold and wet I get, I always stay varm and dry in all wool underwear."

This staunch supporter of our product had learned through experience.

—Mrs. Robert Taylor
Ten Sleep, Wyoming

STIFF LAMB DISEASE ROBS YOU OF YOUR PROFIT!

REX WHEAT GERM OIL will prevent and cure stiff lamb disease in your flock.

Write for free booklet and prices.

REX MONTICELLO, ILLINOIS



New! Columbian's New Pattern Sheep Trimming Shears

Small 9" shears feature 3 1/2" blades and close grip for delicate head and leg trimming. Weight only 3 1/2 oz. Highest quality. Leather holster included. Order direct today!

#TT3 1/2 . . . ONLY \$2.95 POSTAGE PREPAID

COLUMBIAN CUTLERY CO.

440 Laurel Street Reading, Pennsylvania

SHEEP DOGS

Border Collie Pups — \$35

either sex 5 months old

WRITE OR SEE . . .

JACK DICKENS — Walden, Colo.

COLUMBIA SHEEP

The All American Breed

DO YOU WANT:



Large attractive sheep?
Open face sheep?
Good herding sheep?
Good lambing sheep?
Heavy shearing sheep?

If the answer is yes—
then you want Columbias

**COLUMBIA SHEEP BREEDERS
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA**

P. O. Box 315, Logan, Utah
Alma Esplin, Secretary



Report: MARCH LAMB MARKET

Top 1956 Prices Paid; Demand Holds Steady

HIGHEST prices of the year were paid during March for all classifications of slaughter lambs and ewes.

Limited offerings of quality slaughter lambs kept prices favorable and firm in March compared with earlier 1956 sales.

A \$21.50 high was paid for choice and prime slaughter lambs during most of the month in Chicago. The narrow price range for these top-quality offerings was completed with a \$19 low, paid at Denver.

A much wider price range developed for more abundant good and choice slaughter lambs. The year's high for these lambs was paid at Chicago (\$21), although some early good and choice spring lamb offerings in Fort Worth brought \$21.50. The month's low of \$16 was paid at Ogden.

Most good and choice slaughter lambs sold in a \$18.25 to \$20 price range.

Dressed carcass prices in New York were practically parallel with those paid during February, reaching somewhat higher in different periods of the month. Choice and prime dressed New York carcass prices spanned a \$32 to \$46 range.

Good and choice New York dressed carcasses sold from \$30 to \$45 in March, though most sales were made from \$34 to \$45.

Slaughter ewe demand pushed prices to a 1956 \$10 high at Denver. Good and choice slaughter ewes also brought from 50 cents to \$2 higher prices in March at Omaha and Chicago than during February. The bottom price paid for these ewes was \$5 and was reached at Omaha.

Stronger prices were also paid for cull and utility slaughter ewes. Most March sales for these ewes were made around \$5, with a top of \$8.75 being paid at Denver and a low of \$4 at Omaha.

Good and choice feeder lambs sold from \$15 (Fort Worth) to \$19.50 (Omaha) during March. Most sales of feeder lambs were made at around \$17.50. These prices were similar to those paid in February, perhaps slightly lower.

COUNTRY SALES AND CONTRACTING

COLORADO

Very little activity developed during the month in direct sales of lambs in Colorado.

Early in March a few loads of choice and prime fed woolled lambs at 110 pounds and down sold in northern Colorado at \$19.50 to \$19.75, with \$20 to \$20.25 paid later. Over 1,000 head of feeding and shearing lambs in northern Colorado brought \$18.85.

MONTANA

Quiet trading of lambs in the country was also noted in Montana throughout March. In the Molt area, early in the month, a string of mixed fat and feeder lambs made \$18.25 to \$18.50, trucked around 25 miles and weighed after overnight stand.

WASHINGTON

Fed clipped Washington slaughter lambs moved direct from lots late in the month at \$18 to \$18.50, with number one pelts, mostly 100 to 105 pounds, immediate delivery.

A band of 1,600 head of 2-3- and 4-year-old whiteface ewes with an estimated 150 percent lamb crop sold for April delivery in the wool, f.o.b. graz-

ing area, at \$28 per pair or set of three with about an 8 percent cut at \$19. Several bands of mostly older ewes were offered for sale in a \$20 to \$24 range for pairs.

CALIFORNIA

Better than 100,000 California spring lambs have sold or been contracted for the season through late March. Most late-month sales were at from \$18 to \$19.

A wide variation in type of selling uncovered some sales at \$19 for all finished lambs, feeders sorted off at \$17; some sales for immediate delivery \$19 for weights up to 95 pounds, 10 cents per hundredweight off this price for each pound from 95 to 100 pounds and additional 20-cent dock for each pound over 100.

Some 10,000 to 12,000 head of mixed fats and feeders, estimated around 75 percent fats, \$18.25 delivered to rail-head, all over 60 pounds to go.

At least 25,000 lambs sold for pre-Easter delivery in the San Joaquin Valley and southward at \$20; the bulk of these sales made without direct weight discrimination, though most buyers attempted to buy bands 100 pounds and down.

INTERMOUNTAIN AREA

Good to choice fed woolled lambs moved in the Intermountain area at \$17 to \$17.50 early in the month, selling slightly higher as the month progressed. A few carloads of choice to prime sold at \$18.

ARIZONA

Around 7,000 spring lambs sold in Arizona for pre-Easter delivery at \$19, another 1,200 head at \$19.50.

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1956	1955
Total U. S. Inspected		
Slaughter, First Two Months.....	2,492,000	2,303,000
Week Ended	March 17	March 19
Slaughter at Major Centers	232,953	234,056
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Woolled):		
Choice and Prime	\$21.15	\$22.45
Good and Choice	20.42	21.58
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 40-50 pounds	37.00	44.50
Choice, 40-50 pounds	37.00	42.00

Federally Inspected Slaughter—February

	1956	1955
Cattle	1,484,000	1,313,000
Calves	586,000	517,000
Hogs	5,922,000	4,638,000
Sheep and Lambs	1,163,000	1,080,000

Breeders Directory

(Order your listing through the National Wool Growers Association Company, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah)

COLUMBIAS

BARTON, ALDEN K.
Manti, Utah
BRADFORD, MARK
Spanish Fork, Utah
ELKINGTON BROS.
Idaho Falls, Idaho
HANSEN, WYNN S.
Collinston, Utah
HANSON, MARK B.
Spanish Fork, Utah
HOWEY, VERN
Center, Colorado
LIND & SONS, ELMER
Vernal, Utah
MARKLEY & SON, J. P.
Laramie, Wyoming, Rex Rte. 1
MARQUISS, DON & R. B.
Gillette, Wyoming
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.
Anaconda, Montana
NORDAN, L. A.
711 Ranch, Boerne, Texas
PFISTER, JOSEPH
Node, Wyoming
ROBINSON, R. (BOB)
767 East Sixth South
Logan, Utah
SHOWN, R. J. (BOB)
Monte Vista, Colorado
THOMAS, PETE
Malad, Idaho
YOUNG, CY
St. Anthony, Idaho

CROSSBREDS

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.
Pendleton, Oregon
THE PAULY RANCH
Deer Lodge, Montana

DEBOUILLET

PRICE, FOSTER S.
P. O. Box 747
Sterling City, Texas

HAMPSHIRE

BROADMEAD FARMS
Amity, Oregon
ELKINGTON BROS.
Idaho Falls, Idaho
HUBBARD, WALTER P.
Junction City, Oregon

JACOBS & SONS, CHAS. F.
Box 19, Montrose, Colorado
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.
Anaconda, Montana
OLSEN BROS.
Spanish Fork, Utah
POOLES' MAGIC VALLEY
HAMPSHIRE
Rte. 3, Jerome, Idaho
ROCK AND SON, P. J.
Drumheller, Alta., Canada
TEDMON LIVESTOCK
Rte. 3, Ft. Collins, Colorado

PANAMAS

HORN, JOSEPH
Rupert, Idaho
LAIDLAW, FRED M.
Muldoon, Idaho
MEULEMAN & SONS, HARRY
Rupert, Idaho, Rte. 1
RICKS BROS.
Rte. 1, Idaho Falls, Idaho

RAMBOUILLETS

BAGLEY, VOYLE
Aurora, Utah
BEAL & SONS, GEORGE L.
Ephraim, Utah
BEAL, DR. JOHN H.
Cedar City, Utah
CHRISTENSEN & SONS, F. R.
Ephraim, Utah
CHRISTENSEN & SONS, S. E.
Ephraim, Utah
CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.
Pendleton, Oregon
HANSEN, WYNN S.
Collinston, Utah
IRWIN, MR. & MRS. CHARLES
Buena Vista, Colorado
KELSTROM RANCH
Freda, North Dakota
J. K. MADSEN RAMBOUILLET
FARM, INC.
Mt. Pleasant, Utah
NIELSON SHEEP CO.
Ephraim, Utah
OLSEN, CLIFFORD
Ephraim, Utah
THE PAULY RANCH
Deer Lodge, Montana
PFISTER & SONS, THOS.
Node, Wyoming

ROMELDIALES

FRANCKE, R. O.
6719 Burnside Road
Sebastapol, California
SPENCER, A. T.
Rte. 1, Box 12
Wilton, Sacramento Co., Calif.

SUFFOLKS

BECKER, M. W.
Rupert, Idaho
BURTON, T. B.
Cambridge, Idaho
CURRY, S. E.
Plainview, Texas
FOX, FLOYD T.
Silverton, Oregon
FULLMER BROS.
Star Route, Menan, Idaho
GRENVILLE & TRENTHAM
Morrin, Alta., Canada
HUBBARD, WALTER P.
Junction City, Oregon
JENKINS, ALLAN
Newton, Utah
LAIDLAW, FRED M.
Muldoon, Idaho
MAYFIELD, CHAS. W.
Riverdale Farms, Sherman, Ill.
MOON, MYRTHE N.
Springville, Utah
OLSEN BROS.
Spanish Fork, Utah
PEMBROOK, RALPH
Big Lake, Texas
ROCK AND SON, P. J.
Drumheller, Alta., Canada
VASSAR, ERVIN E.
Dixon, California
WANKIER, FARRELL T.
Levan, Utah
WARRICK & SON, ROY B.
Oskaloosa, Iowa

TARGHEES

HUGHES LIVESTOCK CO., INC.
Stanford, Montana
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.
Anaconda, Montana
SIEBEN LIVESTOCK CO.
Helena, Montana

Stockyard Raises Yardage Charges

YOUR National Wool Growers Association vigorously protested the increase in tariff rates at the Ogden Union Stockyards which became effective on March 12. The higher yardage charges call for two cents more per head on sheep. (See table of charges on this page.)

Other increases in charges on livestock consigned to the Ogden market will be five cents per head on adult cattle and three cents per head on calves and hogs.

The NWGA protest was made at the request of Idaho, Wyoming and Utah state wool growers' associations.

In a letter to J. A. Zelinski, Chief, Packers and Stockyards Branch, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, your National Wool Growers Association stated that livestock producers and feeders are unable to pay more and more for services and costs of operation when prices for livestock are either decreasing or barely holding steady.

The Packers and Stockyards Branch, which must approve all increases in stockyards charges, were also reminded that stockyards are permitted to maintain a fixed rate on their investment through increased charges borne by livestock producers and feeders, though many sheep producers patronizing the Ogden market have found the return on their investment dropping to zero and below.

SCHEDULE OF CHARGES — SHEEP & GOATS Ogden Union Stockyards Company, effective March 12, 1956

Arriving by rail, on hoof, or resold through commission firms.....	\$.12	per head
Arriving by vehicle other than rail....	.14*	per head
Resold and/or reweighed for purpose of sale, except commission firms.....	.04	per head
Livestock consigned direct to local packers or slaughterers, arriving by truck)08	per head
(arriving by rail)06	per head

*This charge of 14 cents per head will apply on first 200 head, all over 200 sheep at 12½ cents per head, on shipments from one consignor to one consignee for the same day's market.

E. E. Marsh, executive secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, in concluding the protest against increases stated that the sheep producer is at the bottom of the ladder and that he has no one to unload his extra costs on so that he can have a fair return on his investment guaranteed.

Replies from Ogden Union Stockyards officials and counsel stated: 1. That sheep and lamb price figures submitted by the NWGA indicated that 1955 was not a bad year in relation to '54 and '53, so far as the heavy run of livestock was concerned.

2. Stockyard employees voted to strike in order to obtain higher wages. To avert a strike the matter was submitted to presidential mediation after which the Presidential Fact Finding Board held that wage increases were justified.

3. A fixed rate of return on investment is established only as a ceiling, and in the past 10 years this full rate of return has never been reached at Ogden.

4. Concerning the NWGA contention that increased rates might affect busi-

ness, stockyards officials stated that that is something they will have to hazard in order to keep service at the level on which the growers insist in providing adequate and first class facilities.

5. Rates at Ogden on sheep are just about the lowest in the United States and far below those at the Missouri River markets and Chicago, as well as Denver.

The requested increase was granted and became effective on March 12. The Packers and Stockyards Branch did grant a 10-day delay in approving the increase, pending additional presentation of information by producers as to why the increase should not be granted.

California Ram Sale Set For April 30, May 1

MORE than 2,000 head of rams and ewes will go through the auction ring during the 36th Annual California Ram Sale at the State Fairgrounds, Sacramento, April 30-May 1, according to Kempton Clark, chairman of the Ram Sale Committee.

The annual event is sponsored by the California Wool Growers Association. Sale catalog is available from the Association's San Francisco headquarters.

Hampshires, Suffolks, Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds and Southdowns will go on the block the first day of the sale (April 30), followed by Rambouillets, Corriedales, Romeldales and Columbias the second day. For the benefit of small flock owners, a single-animal sale will be held following the major sale the second day, featuring all breeds and including Shropshires.

A Sifting Committee will examine all animals before they are entered in the sale to insure only top-quality breeding stock, Clark said.

Outstanding fleeces from wool growers throughout the West will be placed in competition during the 24th annual Wool Show, April 29-May 1.

This year the Far Western International Sheep Dog Trials, to be held at the Fairgrounds Sunday, (April 29) will be featured by elimination contests in the morning.

Only the top eight dogs will compete in the afternoon trials before the audience, according to William Hosselkus of Davis, President of the California Sheep Dog Society, which sponsors the trials in cooperation with the Wool Growers Association.

Winners at the Sacramento trials will be eligible for competition in the national championship trials to be run in August at Ogden, Utah, during the National Ram Sale there.



maggot's
eye-view
of sudden
death...

K-R-S® Improved
kills screw worms
and maggots
on contact!

use it for dehorning and
castrating wounds, too!

CUTTER

CUTTER Laboratories
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

HIGHER RETURNS IN VIEW WITH OPEN-FACED SHEEP

BBETTER production efficiency and higher returns are in prospect for western sheep ranchers, the USDA reports, if breeding of open-faced, non-wrinkled sheep—progressing well in USDA experimental flocks—can be fully adopted by commercial breeders.

Researchers at the Dubois, Idaho Sheep Experiment Station have successfully selected fine-wool Rambouillet rams and ewes for smoothness of skin and freedom from wool-blindness. Progress in improving the smooth body and open-faced characteristics in new lines has been encouraging. So far, the scientists say, they have gone about 90 percent of the way in removing skin folds and wrinkles from the Dubois Rambouillets and 50 percent of the way in eliminating wool-blindness.

Open-faced sheep have proved better meat producers than wool-blind ewes of the same breed kept in the same flocks in several years of comparison trials at Dubois. They are easier to shear and produce longer-staple (higher value) wool than wrinkled animals.

Open-faced, smooth lambs are preferred by feeders, and packers often pay less for wrinkled lambs because of their heavy pelts.

Wrinkled sheep, which have a larger wool-producing skin area, are not discriminated against to the same extent

1955 SHORN WOOL PRODUCTION REVISED

A revised estimate of shorn wool production in 1955 is 233,000,000 pounds as compared with 228,000,000 pounds, the preliminary estimate released last August. The 1955 wool production was 2 percent below that of 1954.

The number of sheep and lambs shorn in 1955 total 27.3 million head, a decrease of 1 percent from the number shown in 1954.

The weight per fleece was 8.54 pounds, the highest of record. The previous record was 8.52 pounds per fleece in 1954. The 10-year average is 8.12 pounds.

in Australia, where growers are interested in high wool yields rather than meat production. Sheep that are wool-blind also yield slightly more fiber (worth an added 10 cents or so per fleece), but such animals are less desirable to range growers in the U. S., where meat production is the major objective.

The skin of wrinkled sheep is easily damaged in shearing. Skin cuts may become infected, and in southern areas, such wounds are subject to screw-worm infestation. Sheep with skin folds are also more subject to fly strike.

Wool-blind sheep may have difficulty in finding all the feed they need on western ranges, where grass is sometimes scarce. They usually produce fewer lambs per ewe, weighing less at weaning, than open-faced sheep. Production of open-faced ewes at Dubois has averaged about 75 pounds of lambs per year—11 pounds more, liveweight, than wool-blind ewes.

Sheepmen in the western range area generally figure that it takes the first 50 pounds of lamb a ewe produces to pay production costs. Since a wool-blind ewe, on the average, weans only about 64 pounds of lamb, the grower's net return is 14 pounds. Open-faced ewes, weaning an average of 11 additional pounds of lamb, yield a net return to the grower of 25 pounds, fully 78 percent more than wool-blind ewes

Sunbeam
STEWART

SHEARING EQUIPMENT... Dependable, Long Lasting

PORTABLE MACHINE

Now, a lightweight, compact single-unit machine equally good for large or small flocks. Easy-to-handle. Set up, ready to go in minutes. Special mountings give rigid stability—use this machine on ground or floor, anywhere sheep can be shorn. Has 67" two-section jointed shafts, 4 cycle air-cooled engine. **No. CS-1** (Less handpiece and grinder), **\$195.00** (Colorado and West **\$198.50**).

Grinder Attachment

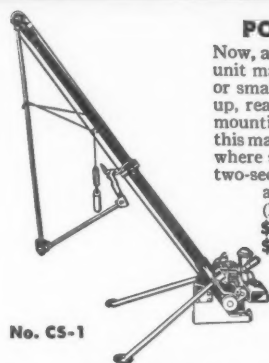
Complete grinder for CS-1 Machine. Does perfect job of sharpening. **No. CS-1G**. **\$49.75** (Colorado and West **\$51.75**).

MACHINES

without engine or motor

Use your own engine or motor with this clutch bracket shearing gear. At right is one mounted on a simple, easily constructed stand. Can also be placed on wall or post. Low initial cost. Uses flat or V-belt. Complete with clutch bracket and choice of shafts. Does not include handpiece. **No. VB-2A** (a typical installation is shown at right) with 3-section 126" shaft. **\$63.00** (Colorado and West **\$65.00**).

No. VB-1A with 2-section, 67" shaft. **\$51.50** (Colorado and West **\$53.00**).



No. CS-1



No. VB-2A

Special Combs and Cutters Available for Wide Handpieces



No. 44V-1

WYOMING SPECIAL COMB

Special, 11-tooth high runner protective comb for use on Wyoming Special handpiece only. **\$4.50** each.



No. 41-V

WYOMING SPECIAL CUTTER

Special, 3-point, wide throw cutter for use on Wyoming Special handpiece only. **\$0.85** each.

SW—PROTECTIVE COMB

Leaves enough stubble to protect sheep from cold, storms, sunburn. Teeth with medium sled runners alternate with teeth of standard shape. **No. 3W Protective Comb**, **\$3.45**.



3W

AAA CUTTER

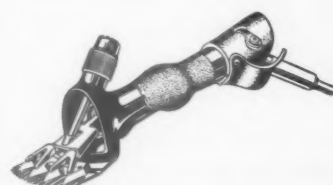
Finest cutter made. Cutter teeth mesh with comb teeth to produce more efficient cutting angles for faster, cleaner shearing. **No. 34AB, AAA Cutter**. **\$1.00** ea.



34AB

AAA Thin Heel Cutter. Streamlined. When new, enters wool like worn cutter. **No. 93CC**, **\$1.00** ea.

STEWART "SUNBEAM" HANDPIECE



This is the finest precision handpiece ever built. Operates with lighter tension, runs at 25% greater speed. Pays for itself in saving of time and parts. **No. X70, \$37.50**.

Sunbeam CORPORATION • Dept. 63, 5600 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago 50, Illinois

New Core Sampling And Testing Service

**KNOW WHAT YOUR
WOOL IS WORTH**

**Branding fluid testing and
certification service**

Know if your brand is scorable and has
added to the value of your wool. Be able
to bargain for the full value of your wool.

For details write to

LE COMPTE LABORATORIES

678 Bryant Street

Denver 4, Colorado

The Nation's Largest

California
36th
Annual

**RAM
SALE**



- 959 HAMPSHIRE
- 700 SUFFOLKS
- 95 BLACKFACE
CROSSBREDS

— ALSO —

Columbias	Rambouillets
Corriedales	Romeldales
Southdowns	Shropshires

All Rams and Ewes are carefully
inspected for quality and
physical defects

**STATE FAIRGROUNDS
SACRAMENTO**

**Monday and Tuesday
APRIL 30, MAY 1**

Sale Sponsored by
California Wool Growers Association

Around the Range Country

Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made. The statement about pasture conditions is taken from the U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending March 19, 1956.

WEATHER AND PASTURES

In the middle and northern Pacific coastal regions pastures and ranges are greening or beginning to show growth, but with only limited growth owing to the cold nights.

The droughty condition of ranges is becoming a serious problem in southern California, and moisture is needed for growth of pastures and to replenish stock-water supplies in southern Arizona, parts of New Mexico, and western Texas.

Snow-covered ranges in most middle and northern areas of the Rockies, particularly west of the Divide, have necessitated continuation of heavy supplemental feeding of livestock, and the heavy snow and wind have been hard on young calves. More ranges are open east of the Divide.

Livestock are doing mostly quite well in the Great Plains, with cured feed generally sufficient and with wheat fields furnishing some grazing in the central and southern Plains.

CALIFORNIA

San Jose, Santa Clara County
March 18, 1956

Our most serious problem at present is increased land valuations. Selling price near us is \$5,000 per acre for subdivisions. Our hilly land is not adaptable for housing but reflects the high valuations near by.

We start shearing here about April 10. Shearers receive 37 cents per head with board and 42 cents per head without board. The contract rate is 48 cents per head. This price includes all machines and shearing. We tie and wrangle.

Cool weather during early March has retarded feed growth. Conditions are similar—weather and feed—to the last few years.

It was too wet here during January and February for our sheep to winter very well. Fortunately we have had no disease problems.

Baled hay prices are up \$6 per ton from a year ago. Going price is \$32.50 per ton.

Lambing is completed here. The number of lambs saved per hundred ewes is up about 5 percent higher than last year. Lambing 500 ewes does not require hiring any extra help.

Some contracting of fat lambs has

taken place in the San Joaquin Valley area at 20 cents.

The last sales of fine-wooled yearling ewes were made at \$18.50 in this area. Whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes brought \$19 per head.

—M. J. Overacker, Jr.

Susanville, Lassen County
March 16, 1956

Feed on the spring range looks like it will be very good. Weather and feed conditions have been fair here since March 1, better than during the past two or three years.

Alfalfa hay prices are higher than a year ago. Loose hay is selling at \$30 per ton and baled hay brings \$35.

Lambing help seems to be very scarce in these parts.

—Casiano Orrandre

Williams, Colusa County
March 19, 1956

Range conditions here are quite good. They are about 90 percent of normal. Our sheep have wintered well.

Hay prices are higher than a year ago. Baled hay is selling at \$30 per ton.

We had good weather here for lambing. We have saved about an 87 percent lamb crop.

Shearing begins here about May 1. Shearers will receive the same as last year—52 cents per head without board.

—Mrs. J. T. & Virgil O'Sullivan

COLORADO

Las Animas, Bent County
March 14, 1956

I am a retired farmer and only handle a small flock of registered Suffolks.

We haven't had any snow this winter to speak of. We've only had six to eight inches all winter. Range conditions are not very good. It's been very dry here the past two years with only local rains and no snow this winter.

We've started lambing here, and the number of lambs saved per hundred ewes is about the same as a year ago.

Fat lamb prices here seem to be from 18 to 20 cents, while feeder lambs are from 15 to 18 cents.

Shearing in this area begins about May 1. Shearers receive 45 to 50 cents per head without board. Last year we paid from 40 to 50 cents per head. Labor for this rate includes clipping and sacking.

—J. E. Odell

Morrison, Jefferson County
March 18, 1956

Numerous small, wet snows have greatly improved range conditions to as good or better than normal with the prospect of rapid growth.

Sheep flocks are in very good shape here.

Baled hay is selling at from \$20 to \$25 per ton. Hay prices are from \$10 to \$15 per ton lower than a year ago.

We do all our own work at lambing time, having less than 400 ewes.

Shearing isn't done here until May. Shearers will receive from 30 to 35 cents per head—about the same as last year.

—Charles W. Office

MONTANA

Ennis, Madison County
March 23, 1956

Very little use could be made this year of the winter range because of the snow and ice. By using our lower range, sheep flocks came through the winter very well.

Loose alfalfa hay is selling at \$18 to \$20 per ton and baled hay at \$20 to \$26. These prices are about \$3 to \$5 higher than a year ago.

We had dry and cold weather during lambing. There seem to be about the same number of lambs saved per hundred ewes as a year ago.

In recent sales of fine-wooled yearling ewes, \$25 per head was paid.

We will begin shearing in June. Shearers will receive 40 cents per head with board. This is the same price they sheared for last year.

—Ben Slanger and Son

Saco, Phillips County
March 19, 1956

Some little bunches of sheep have been shorn here. Generally, shearing doesn't begin until June.

We had solid snow here until a weather break came on March 15. Snow is pretty well gone now, and the range is in good condition. Our sheep have wintered well.

Loose alfalfa hay is selling at \$20 per ton and baled hay at \$25. These prices are higher than a year ago.

Lambing begins here on April 15.

—L. B. Slaymaker

Sunburst, Toole County
March 15, 1956

It's been unusually cold in this area.

April, 1956

Sheep flocks are not in as good a condition as they were the past three years.

There was more liquidation of flocks here during 1955 than usual. The main reason for this was the lack of range.

Alfalfa hay has sold here at \$20 per ton loose and \$30 per ton baled. During the winter we feed molasses cake at a cost of \$74 per ton.

—Mildred Simonson

NEVADA

Uvada, White Pine County
February 21, 1956

There have been some livestockmen change to sheep in this area, and there has been a little sell off. The main reason for any liquidation during 1955 was the shortage of feed on the summer range caused by the drought.

Sheep flocks here are in good shape at the present time.

No feeding was done on the range

this winter. Alfalfa hay prices were the same as a year ago—\$20 per ton loose and \$25 per ton baled.

Our loss from predators is less in the winter months. Our annual predatory loss amounts to about one percent.

—Gustave Henroid

SOUTH DAKOTA

Castle Rock, Butte County
March 19, 1956

Shearing begins in this area on June 1. Contract rate for shearing will be from 38 to 40 cents a head and will include shearing, tying and tramping. This is the same price we paid last year.

Weather has been good, but it is very dry. There is not much feed here because of the dry summer last year. Loose alfalfa hay is selling at from \$12 to \$15 per ton and baled hay at from \$15 to \$20. These prices are lower than a year ago.

To Americans:—

I recall a little pioneer sheep woman of Wyoming who, all the years of her life, maintained that she never could have endured the loneliness and the hardships of the frontier wilderness of Wyoming in the early eighties without the help of her "Heavenly Shepherd."

Her favorite Bible passage was David's Psalm of the Shepherds. One wonders if her faith would have been as strong in this year of 1956. Perhaps even she might have wanted to change the words somewhat.

I had no feeling of sacrilege, only one of sad despair when I took the liberty of modernizing the Psalm of the Shepherds to more closely conform to the conditions of 1956.

Uncle Sam is my shepherd; I shall not want the old free life.

His bureaucrat maketh me to keep my sheep out of the green pastures until the grass is rank and brown.

*This was cut out when
revising at Bismark for 1956*

Our sheep have come through the winter in fairly good condition.

Some fat lambs have been contracted here at from \$18 to \$20; feeders have been contracted at from \$17 to \$18.

—Henry W. Jacobsen

Rumford, Fall River County
February 23, 1956

During the winter, we feed straight navy beans as a concentrate. This cost us \$1.50 per hundredweight.

We have had very nice weather here and sheep are in good condition.

Operating costs in 1955 were higher than either 1954 or 1953. Wages are considerably higher now.

—George L. Heppner

TEXAS

Barnhart, Irion County
March 20, 1956

Shearing starts here May 1. Shearers receive 28 and 30 cents per head without board. This rate includes shearing, tying and sacking the wool.

Weather here has been dry and windy, but generally we are in better shape than for quite a few years. Our sheep came through the winter fat on very little feed.

Hay prices are slightly higher than a year ago. Baled hay is selling at \$45 per ton.

Last fall some fine-wooled yearling ewes sold at from \$15 to \$16 per head.

—John Dublin, Jr.



"That wool looked better on the sheep!"

Sanderson, Terrell County
March 16, 1956

There has been no moisture here since January 22. It is dry and dusty. The leafing out of browse plants has not yet begun and is later this year than usual. Cold nights have slowed the advent of spring.

There has been some pneumonia among our sheep, caused from the dust and cold, but they have generally come through the winter in fairly good condition.

Baled hay is selling at \$40 per ton, about the same as last year.

A severe blizzard which lasted three days and nights in early February killed many of my lambs. We have about 20 percent fewer lambs saved than we had last year.

A few sheep have been shorn here, but April and May are normal shearing months. Contract rate for shearing is

25 cents per head. At this rate, the contractor furnishes the machines, shearers and corral laborers (pick-up men and tying men).

A little eight-months' wool has sold here at from 45 to 55 cents. It was choice, clean wool with exceptional length for eight months.

—Walter G. Downie

UTAH

Vernal, Uintah County
March 23, 1956

It was colder and windier here on the first of March than during February. Since the middle of March, however, the weather has been ideal.

Spring ranges in most sections are good, although in some areas feed and water are short. A few sheepmen are feeding pellets, and some are feeding both pellets and hay. Some are having to haul water.

Because of the light winter, hay is cheaper now than in November. It is selling around \$18 per ton loose and \$22.50 per ton baled. As a whole, sheep are coming out of the winter better than usual.

Some farm flocks are lambing now. Ewes are twinning heavily, which is a good sign of a bumper lamb crop coming up for this area.

Farm flocks are being shorn now. Range herds start shearing about April 5. Mexican shearing crews will shear most of the sheep here again this year at around 40 cents per head without board.

There have been eight sheepmen consign their wool so far. They have received \$1.50 down payment per head. Wool buyers have offered 42 cents a pound for wool, but no one has sold. It looks like by shearing time they will offering from 50 to 54 cents.

There are two bunches of good white-faced yearling ewes for sale here at \$1. Owners have been offered \$17 per head.

Diamond Mountain, where about 1000 sheep lamb and also fall range, going to be sprayed for Mormon crickets. The poison will be spread by plane at a cost of \$12,000. Sheepmen will be assessed four cents per head, and dry ranchers 20 cents per acre. The Federal Government and the State and county will pay the balance. Crickets have been increasing the past few years.

—Ken Stringham

WASHINGTON

Anger, Yakima County
March 8, 1956

I noticed in Mr. D. A. Tebbs' letter the February issue of the NATIONAL

WOOL GROWER that he has had tetanus trouble from using elastrators.

We had trouble that way two years ago and since then have used the rings to castrate the buck lambs only and cut the tails off the old way. We haven't had any trouble from tetanus, infection or ruptures since. It seems that the tetanus starts in the tail bone.

I am passing our experience along for what it is worth.

—C. W. Morgan

Palouse, Whitman County

March 15, 1956

We finally got the returns on last year's wool, and I am too disgusted to even talk about it. We got 22 cents for tags and 36 cents for the best fleeces we ever had. I wonder who is getting the benefits of the wool deal?

Until the 12th of the month, March was much colder than usual. Since then, however, we have had the first normal weather since January.

Our sheep have wintered in very good condition.

Higher hay prices have prevailed here than a year ago. Baled hay is selling at from \$30 to \$45 per ton.

Lambing has started, and the number of lambs saved per hundred ewes is not quite as high as a year ago. Weather during lambing was cold and rough. We were able to get sufficient help for lambing.

Shearing usually starts here around March 25. Contract shearing price will be about the same as last year—42 cents in the bag.

—Lange Sheep Company

Advisory Board Voting Procedures Changed

TO stimulate wider participation in the election of stockmen's representatives on 59 district advisory boards which keep the Secretary informed on local matters pertaining to Taylor Grazing Act lands, new procedures have been approved to permit nominating and voting by mail on an optional basis, Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay announced recently.

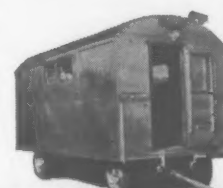
The only permissible procedure heretofore has been to nominate and vote in person at centrally located places within the districts.

Under new procedures, an advisory board now may choose one of three methods to be followed in an advisory board election in its district. The optional methods are:

1. Nominate and vote in person; 2. nominate in person and ballot by mail; or 3. both nominate and ballot by mail.

The BLM district range manager will designate the voting method for an election in his district in accordance with recommendations of the district advisory board, it is stated. The district range manager will give public notice of the election and the method of voting to be used.

The optional procedures do not apply to wildlife representatives on the district advisory boards. Each of the 5- to 12-man boards has one wildlife representative, appointed by the Secretary upon recommendations of wildlife interests made through the State Game and Fish Commissions.



SHEEP CAMPS

12 and 14 FOOT

FIVE MODELS WITH NEW CHASSIS
One or Two Beds — Pat. 2,701,393
Business Since 1907
Wm. E. MADSEN & SONS Mfg. Co.
MT. PLEASANT, UTAH

Your Wool Is Worth More Money When You Brand With

Kemp's

LANOLIN BASE EMULSION

BRANDING LIQUID



STAYS ON!
SCOURS OUT!

The brand on your sheep is important to you . . . and also to the mills. That's why scourable brand wool gets top mill prices. KEMP'S, the original and leading lanolin-based branding liquid is preferred by ranchers and wool buyers alike! Amazing KEMP'S reduces losses because it *stays clearly visible for at least a year*—withstands rain, snow, sun, sheep dip, dust or harsh physical treatment. Yet it *scours out easily*, automatically making your wool worth more money at the mills!

EASY TO USE . . .

and ECONOMICAL, TOO!

KEMP'S is easy to apply in any temperature. Range-proved Orange, Red, Black, Green, Blue or Yellow colors give a clear distinct brand—never burn the hide or harm the fibers. Costs less—brands more sheep per gallon. Get more money for your wool with KEMP'S! Buy KEMP'S Branding Liquid today—at your favorite dealer.



WORLD'S LARGEST SELLER BECAUSE:

- Stays On—Scours Out
- Brands More Sheep Per Gallon
- Won't Cake in Can
- 6 Bright, Distinct Colors
- Brands Sheep Wet or Dry
- Won't Mat or Harm Fibers or Hide
- Lanolin Base (Recommended by U.S.D.A.)

MANUFACTURED BY

WILLIAM COOPER & NEPHEWS, Inc.

1909 Clifton Ave., Chicago 14, Ill.

this month's QUIZ



What recent research developments pertaining to various phases of sheep production have you found most useful in your operation?

The use of antibiotics comes to my mind as being most valuable to us. For instance, intramuscular injections of penicillin and streptomycin administered promptly upon detection of symptoms of "blue bag" has yet to fail to save the ewe's life, lessen the severity of the infection, and, in instances of less severe infection and prompt treatment, to have saved the udder.

—Charles W. Office
Morrison, Colorado

The sheep school held at Montana State College in Bozeman each year helps us a lot in the operation of our flock.

Feeding data and disease information obtained from a range band run under range conditions has been very helpful to us.

—Ben Slanger & Son
Ennis, Montana

Penicillin has saved many lambs for me during the last five years. Without it I am sure my losses would have been much greater.

As yet we have used no antibiotic feeds and are not in a position to give any opinion.

—M. J. Overacker, Jr.
Mission, San Jose, California

THE APRIL 30 DEADLINE

While 1955 incentive payments are limited to wool sold within the marketing year, April 1, 1955 through March 31, 1956, applications for the payment may be filed up to April 30, 1956. So if you have not already filed your applications with proper documents with your Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation County Office, be sure to do so before April 30.

The new types of worm controls seem to help save a lot more lambs than before.

—Henry W. Jacobsen, Jr.
Castle Rock, South Dakota

SCRAPIE FLOCK DESTROYED

The famous P. J. Rock flock of Suffolks at Drumheller, Alberta, Canada was recently destroyed on account of an outbreak of scrapie, it is reported. The flock was valued at \$100,000.

Scrapie, a fatal, infectious, nervous disease of sheep, with an unusually long period of incubation, broke out in flocks at scattered points in the U. S. during 1954. At that time, it was rumored that the infection in some instances came through sheep purchased from the Rocks.

Some very outstanding Suffolks have been produced by P. J. Rock and Son and the sympathy of the industry will be with them in the destruction of their flock. However, everyone including the Rocks themselves, will recognize the necessity for such drastic action to protect the sheep flocks of Canada and the United States from this dread disease.



On the Range . . . In The Chute . . .
In the Shearing Pen . . .

COOPER'S *Jet-Action* PUSH-BUTTON BOMB

KILLS SCREW WORMS and EAR TICKS

Protects Wounds!

Just push the button! A fine jet completely covers and penetrates screw worm wounds in 2 seconds. Kills fast . . . drives worms out of wounds . . . leaves wounds clean for quick healing. Prevents reinfestation up to 7 days. Requires less material than other controls. Excellent for fast economical treatment of shear cuts at shearing time. Protects against screw worm, "blow fly" and fleece worm. Also kills and protects against Ear Tick — quickly, economically. Contains blue coloring to mark treated wounds. Get COOPER'S Screw Worm and Ear Tick Killer at your dealer, today!

Manufactured by world's largest dip and spray specialists, serving livestock industry 117 years.

Available in
2
Convenient
Sizes

Handy 10-Ounce Bomb to carry on saddle or in pocket. For emergency application.
Sells for \$1.40

New 16-Ounce Economy Bomb for working all your animals in the chute or pens. Treats 250 wounds at less than 1¢ each.
Sells for \$1.79



WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, INC.
1909 N. CLIFTON AVE. CHICAGO 14, ILLINOIS

HAVE A QUESTION? FIND THE ANSWER HERE

Information on:

Shorn Wool and Lamb Incentive Payments

Clip and save for future reference. This information will not be published again.

(Editor's Note: The following explanation of the wool payment program as it affects the marketing of shorn wool and lambs in the 1955 and the 1956 marketing years was released by the Livestock and Dairy Division of the Commodity Stabilization Service, USDA, on March 9, too late for inclusion in our March issue. Clip these sheets and keep them for future reference.)

THIS statement presents general information on the new 1956 wool payment program together with examples of how the program as announced January 12, will work on marketings of shorn wool and lambs for the 1956 marketing year beginning April 1. It is designed to assist producers in determining how they will be affected by selling wool or lambs before April 1 so as to apply for payments under the 1955 program, or by selling on or after April 1 so as to come under the program for the 1956 marketing year.

General Information

Under the plan to begin with marketings April 1, 1956 the payments will be made on sales of unshorn lambs regardless of whether the lambs are sold for slaughter, feeding or replacement. Then if the new owner sells the lambs with the wool on, the payment will be adjusted downward by the amount due on the lambs as purchased. Likewise, if the new owner shears the lambs either in the feedlot or as a part of his replacement stock, his incentive payment on shorn wool will be adjusted downward by this same amount.

The method of figuring the rate of payment on lambs marketed with the wool on will be the same as for the 1955 marketing year. Lambs' wool, on the average, is coarser in grade and shorter in staple length than the U. S. shorn wool clip. Therefore, 80 percent of the difference between the national average price received by producers and the 62-cent incentive price is used in figuring the rate of payments for unshorn lambs. Although the rate is figured on the basis of five pounds of wool per hundred-weight of live lambs, it is really equivalent to four pounds per hundredweight. Thus, under the plan for the 1956 marketing year the original producer who sells an unshorn lamb weighing 70 pounds will get a lamb payment for 2.8 pounds of wool (70# live-weight x 4# per cwt.). Then the feeder who buys that lamb and brings him up to 100 pounds and sells him unshorn will get a lamb payment for four pounds of wool less the 2.8 pounds to be paid the original producer. Likewise, the breeder who buys the unshorn lamb at 70 pounds, puts him in his band or flock, and later shears him along with the others, will get a shorn wool payment for the full quantity of wool he shears and sells, less the 2.8 pounds to be paid the earlier owner as a lamb payment.

The adjustment in the payments to later owners will eliminate duplication in the

total amounts paid. In effect, the original producer and later feeder or breeder-owners will share in the lamb payment according to the weight gained by the lambs while in their possession. Slaughterers, marketing agencies and dealers will no longer need to provide the evidence of sale for slaughter required for payments as under the 1955 marketing year. All the producer will need in support of his application will be the sales documents showing the pounds and net proceeds of shorn wool sold, the pounds of unshorn lambs purchased and the pounds of unshorn lambs sold. The payments will be made only on lambs that have never been shorn.

Thirty days' ownership of the lambs sold or the animals from which the wool is shorn will still be required in order to be eligible for payments. No adjustment in the payments will be made for lambs purchased before April 1, 1956. In that way feeders and others who have bought or will buy unshorn lambs on the 1955 marketing year's basis and sell them or the wool from them during the 1956 marketing year will not be affected.

Selling Shorn Wool

Aside from the requirement that the wool must not have been shorn prior to January 1, 1955, the time of shearing is not a factor in the eligibility for payments under the payment program. The important point is that the sale of the wool must be completed within the marketing year. This means that all factors (price per pound, weight, etc.) needed to determine the net sales proceeds for the wool and make settlement for it must be known.

Thus under the Act and the regulations, a grower may hold several clips and sell them all in one marketing year. For example, he could hold his 1955 wool and sell it with his 1956 clip in the 1956 marketing year if he desired. In such case the payment for all the wool sold during the 1956 marketing year including that carried over from 1955 will be at the rate established for the 1956 marketing year. Following are answers to questions that have been asked:

Question 1.

Some wool growers who shear early have inquired as to whether, having held their 1955 clip until after April 1, 1955 for sale in the 1955 marketing year, they can sell their 1956 clip before April 1 this year and be eligible for a payment covering both their 1955 and 1956 clips in the 1955 marketing year. Answer: Yes.

Question 2.

Likewise some growers have inquired as to whether, after not having sold their 1955 wool clip by March 31, 1956, they can sell both their 1955 and 1956 wool clips in the 1956 marketing year and be eligible for payment on both clips. Answer: Yes. The payments on all the wool sold during the 1956 marketing year will be at the percentage rate determined for the 1956 marketing year and the pay-

ment will be made in the summer of 1957. The incentive level is 62 cents for both years but the percentage rates of payment will depend upon the average price received by producers for the respective marketing years.

Selling Lambs

With the change in the method of handling lamb payments under the 1956 program beginning with marketings April 1, 1956, the producer should take into consideration the following in selling lambs:

1. In selling before April 1, 1956.

- If he sells for slaughter unshorn lambs or lambs that have been shorn but have a growth of 1½ inches of wool at the time of sale and gets the required certification that the lambs were purchased for slaughter, he will be eligible for payment under the 1955 program. The payment will be made sometime this summer.
- If he does not sell the lambs for slaughter and have the required slaughter certification, he will not be eligible for payment but the buyer, having purchased the unshorn lambs prior to April 1, 1956, will be eligible to receive full payment under the 1956 program when selling the unshorn lambs or any wool sheared from them provided he holds them for a period of 30 days. Thus a producer selling unshorn lambs prior to April 1, 1956 for other than slaughter should endeavor to get a price that reflects the prospective payment the new owner will be eligible to receive.

2. In selling on and after April 1, 1956.

- Payment will be made on all sales of lambs that have never been shorn, irrespective of the purpose for which the lambs are purchased. The method of figuring the payment for all sales will be the same as used in figuring the payment for sales for slaughter during the 1955 marketing year. (See example II A 2 attached.) Thus slaughter certifications will not be required for sales on or after April 1, 1956 for payments under the 1956 program. However, the lambs must have been owned for a period of 30 days the same as for payments under the 1955 program. Payments will not be made on lambs that have been shorn even though they may have an inch and a half growth of wool at the time of sale.
- If the unshorn lambs sold were purchased on or after April 1, 1956, the payment will be adjusted downward by the amount due the original producer or previous owner on the weight of the lambs as purchased. (See example II B 2 attached.) Thus in effect the total amount paid on the lamb is shared by the original producer and the later feeder or pasturer-owner according to the weight put on the lamb by each.

Buying Lambs That Have Never Been Shorn

Breeders and feeders should take into consideration the following when buying lambs:

1. If purchased before April 1, 1956.

They will be eligible for full payment under the 1956 program on the lambs if sold unshorn or on the sale of any wool sheared from the lambs provided the lambs are owned for a period of 30 days. For example, the breeder who buys ewe lambs before April 1, 1956 and shears the lambs will be eligible for a

full payment on the shorn wool. Likewise a feeder who has bought lambs before April 1, 1956 can sell the lambs unshorn in the 1956 marketing year and be eligible for full payment.

2. If purchased on or after April 1, 1956.

They will be eligible for payment under the 1956 program on the lambs if sold unshorn or on the sale of any wool sheared from the lambs the same as in the case of purchases before April 1, 1956 but the amount of the payment will be adjusted downward by the amount due the original producer or previous owner on the weight of the lambs as purchased. For example, the breeder who buys ewe lambs after April 1, 1956 and shears the lambs will have his payment on the sale of shorn wool adjusted downward by the amount due as a lamb payment on the weight of the lamb purchased. Likewise payments to feeders will be adjusted downward by the amount of payment due on the weights of the lambs as purchased.

Under the regulations "unshorn lambs" are defined to include all lambs and yearlings that have never been shorn. Thus the producer who sells yearling ewes that have never been shorn is eligible for payment. Likewise the person who buys them for breeding and shears them for the first time must report their purchase in his shorn wool application.

EXAMPLES OF HOW THE WOOL PAYMENT PROGRAM, AS ANNOUNCED JANUARY 12, WILL WORK FOR THE 1956 MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING APRIL 1

I Figuring Rates of Payment to be Announced After the Marketing Year Is Over (Sometime in the summer of 1957)

Assuming the U. S. average farm price for shorn wool received by producers for the marketing year is 45 cents, the rates of payment will be figured in the same methods as used in figuring the 1955 rates, as follows:

A. Rate for Shorn Wool Payments

Incentive price as announced	62 cents
Reported average price received by growers for the year	45 cents
Difference	17 cents
Percentage necessary to bring 45 cent average up to 62 cent level	37.8%

The 37.8% rate is to be applied to the net proceeds from shorn wool received by each producer in figuring his payment.

B. Rate of Unshorn Lamb Payments.

Incentive price for shorn wool as announced	62 cents
Reported average price received by producers for the year	45 cents
Difference	17 cents
80% of difference to adjust for grade and staple	13.6 cents
Average weight of wool per cwt. of live lamb	5 lbs.
Rate of payment per cwt. of unshorn lamb	68 cents

The 68 cents per cwt. of live lamb rate is to be applied to the liveweight of unshorn lambs sold by each producer in figuring his payment.

II Applying Rates to Figure Payments Due Individual Producers

The rates of payment as announced after the end of the marketing year (in the summer of 1957 for the 1956 marketing year) will be applied as follows in figuring the payments due individual producers.

A. Payments to Producers Who Did Not Purchase Any Unshorn Lambs.

1. **Shorn Wool Payment**—Payment to a producer in connection with the sale of shorn wool, all of which was shorn from sheep and/or lambs raised by the producer.

Net proceeds from sale of 6,000 pounds of shorn wool	\$2,700.00
Payment rate to bring average price for all wool up to incentive level	37.8%

Payment\$1,020.60

2. **Lamb Payment**—Payment to a producer in connection with the sale of unshorn lambs he raised.

Net weight of 300 unshorn lambs sold	21,000 lbs.
Announced payment rate per cwt.	\$0.68

Payment\$142.80

B. Payments to Producers Who Purchased Unshorn Lambs.

A downward adjustment will be made in the payments to a producer if the sale of shorn wool or unshorn lambs, as the case may be, includes lambs or wool from lambs purchased unshorn on or after April 1, 1956. This adjustment in the payments to later owners is designed to eliminate duplication in the total amounts paid. If the applicant either shears the lambs or re-sells them with the wool on, the downward adjustment in his payment will in effect be the amount due previous owners under the unshorn lamb payment instructions.

1. **Shorn Wool Payment**—Payment to a producer in connection with the sale of shorn wool, some of which was shorn from lambs purchased on or after April 1, 1956, as unshorn lambs.

Net proceeds from sale of 6,000 pounds of shorn wool	\$2,700.00
Payment rate	37.8%

Gross payment\$1,020.60
Less payment on lambs purchased, whose wool was included in the above sale:

Weight of 300 unshorn lambs purchased	21,000 lbs.
Announced payment rate per cwt.	\$0.68

Payment\$ 142.80
\$ 877.80

2. **Lamb Payment**—Payment to a producer in connection with the sale of unshorn lambs which were purchased on or after April 1, 1956.

Weight of 300 unshorn lambs sold	30,000 lbs.
Less:	
Weight of 300 unshorn lambs purchased	21,000 lbs.
Net weight produced	9,000 lbs.
Announced payment rate per cwt.	\$0.68

Payment\$61.20

C. Lambs Purchased Before April 1, 1956.

No adjustments will be made for lambs purchased before April 1, 1956. Thus, feeders and others who bought lambs on the basis of the 1955 program year will not be affected. However, lambs that have been shorn but have a 1½ inch growth of wool at the time of sale will not be eligible for payments under the 1956 program. Such lambs are eligible for payment under the 1955 program when sold by March 31, 1956 for slaughter upon certification by the applicant that they had 1½ inches growth of wool at time of sale.

Imperial Valley Lambs Get Promotion Push

A strong publicity push was given the Imperial Valley lamb promotion when the Los Angeles Times agreed to use legs of lamb as promotional prizes for its readers beginning March 11.

A record breaking 250,000 lambs were available for marketing by the feeders.

Gale D. Smith, merchandising manager for the American Sheep Producers Council, reported that super-market managers are ordering lamb promotional kits at a much faster rate than last year.

Advertisers Index

COMMERCIAL

Branding Fluids	
William Cooper and Nephews	41
Camp Wagons	
Ahlander Mfg. Co.	28
Wm. E. Madsen & Sons Mfg. Co.	41
Dogs	
Friskies	24
Jack Dickens	33
Peterson's Stock Farm	5
Equipment and Supplies	
Columbian Cutlery Co.	33
Pendleton Woolen Mills	3
Sunbeam Corporation	37
Feeds	
Rex Wheat Germ Oil	33
Stanco Salt	27
Marketing Agencies	
Armour and Company	21
Miscellaneous	
MacMillan Co., The	1
Sheepmen's Books	24
Railroads	
Union Pacific Railroad	3rd Cover
Remedies	
Cooper-Tox	2
Cutter Laboratories	6
Cutter Laboratories—K R S	36
O. M. Franklin Serum Co.	27
Texas Phenothiazine Co.	29
Wool	
Dewey, Gould & Co.	3
Le Compté Laboratories	38
National Wool Marketing Corp	2nd Cover
Wm. Cooper & Nephews	42
SHEEP	
Columbias	
Columbia Sheep Breeders Assn. of America	33
Hampshires	
American Hampshire Sheep Assn.	3
Miscellaneous	
Breeders' Directory	35
Rambouillets	
Clifford Olsen	40
Sales	
California Ram Sale	38
National Ram Sale	4th Cover
Suffolks	
American Suffolk Sheep Society	5

How to prepare SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS



These **4** profit points...

will help you plan your livestock shipping, so we can provide you the excellent service you want in handling your stock all the way.



Complete shipping details can be obtained by writing for the free manual "Livestock Shipping Guide and Directory," which has been recently revised. It is issued by the Department of Traffic, Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha 2, Neb.

1. **ORDER YOUR CARS . . .** Order well in advance. Determine number wanted, size, type of car, destination, and loading date.
2. **SPECIFY BEDDING** which is wanted in cars, depending on type and condition of stock, and weather, for maximum protection and good footing.
3. **HAVE CERTIFICATES**—*health certificates* required by the destination State, and *brand certificates* as required by the origin State.
4. **PROVIDE INSTRUCTIONS** for amount and kind of feed at each feeding stop and for servicing enroute.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Get a top '57 lamb crop — plan to attend the
41st NATIONAL RAM SALE



Coliseum
Ogden, Utah

August 16-17
1956

sale under management

NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS
ASSOCIATION

. Quality Since 1916 .